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Ottawa, Canada
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The Canadian INDIA TIMES

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(The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)

Established in 1967

Cabinet reshuffled

New Delhi, Dec. 31 (Samachar): prime Minister Indira Gandhi inducted two new Ministers in her Council of Ministers, promoted some of them and reshuffled the portfolios of a number of other colleagues.

Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee President Hitendra Desai steps into the Cabinet as Minister for Works and Housing, a portfolio hitherto held by Mr. K. Raghuramaiah.

The other new entrant is Virbhadra Singh, MP from Himachal Pradesh, who has been appointed Deputy Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation.

Union Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation Raj Bahadur has resigned and is likely to be appointed Governor. His portfolio will be taken over by Mr. Raghuramaiah.

D.P. Chattopadhyaya, who held independent charge of the Commerce Ministry, has been elevated as Cabinet Minister.

D.P. Sethi, who had been minister for Chemicals and Fertilisers till some time ago, when K.D. Malaviya was asked to handle that portfolio, will now be Minister without portfolio.

Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Deputy Minister for Commerce, has been promoted Minister of State in the same ministry. J.B. Patnaik, Deputy Minister for Defence, has also been promoted Minister of State for Defence.

Minister of State for Tourism and Civil Aviation Surendra Pal Singh has been shifted to Railways, while Deputy Railways Minister Buta Singh moves to the Commerce Ministry.

Jagannath Pahadia, Deputy Minister for Communications, and Bal Govind Varma, Deputy Minister for Labour, exchange places. The new reshuffle raises the Cabinet's strength from 61 to 62.

Revamped constitution takes effect

New Delhi, Jan. 3 - Most of the articles of a parliamentary bill that makes the most fundamental changes to the constitution since India became a republic in 1950 came into force.

The Government issued a notification under which 36 articles of the 59-clause bill take effect immediately with the rest coming into force later.

The bill was passed by special sessions of both houses of the Indian Parliament in November and Law Minister Hari Ram Gokhale said then it marked Parliament's finest hour.

But most non-Communist opposition parties bitterly opposed the bill and boycotted parliament. Opposition independent member Purushottam Mavalankar replied to Mr. Gokhale by saying the bill opened a floodgate to regimentation and dictatorship.

The opposition has argued that the bill subordinates the freedom of the individual to the executive. It was also critical of the way the legislation allows Parliament to amend the constitution without any limitations, including control by the courts.

The legislation sets out fundamental duties for citizens, removes the President's few powers of acting independently of the Government by binding him to the advice of a Council of Ministers, and allows Parliament to outlaw activities and organizations it deems anti-national.

Under the act high courts in India's 22 states will no longer have the right to hear objections to the validity of central laws, nor handle taxation, industrial, land, reform and foreign exchange matters. Instead these will be dealt with by tribunals set up by the Government.

The life of the Parliament, in which Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress Party has an overwhelming majority, has also been extended from five to six years. However, under emergency provisions her Government had already decided that present Parliament would last seven years until 1978. [Reuter]

India Criticises Communists

New Delhi, Dec 24 (Samachar): Prime Minister Indira Gandhi criticized the Communist Party of India, charging it with collaboration with the British against the Congress and those fighting in the "Quit India" movement.

Addressing a training camp for senior congressmen Mrs. Gandhi referred to the CPI leaders' attack on her son, Sanjay Gandhi's five point programme to galvanise the Indian youth and said they described it as a "reactionary programme." They also said that reactionaries were taking over the congress, she said.

They say that they support me but there can be no greater insult than to say that I could be influenced by reactionaries or anybody else," Mrs. Gandhi declared amind applause.

"If I am a person who is so influenced, I have no business to be the Prime Minister of this great country," she asserted.

Mrs. Gandhi said the attacks now being made were not against Mr. Gandhi, but against her own self.

"He is much too small a fry. Obvioulsy, he is not going to be the Prime Minister or the President or anything like that. All he can be is a Congress worker."

She said she didn't know whether Mr. Gandhi would remain in politics. "But one thing I can say. One thing he inherits from me is that when we are under attack, we fight back."

No Illiteracy in 2025

Madras, Dec. 29 (Samachar): India may be free from illiteracy by the end of the first quarter of the 21st century, a leading educator predicts.

Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah, Vice Chancellor of Madras University, says his exercises in futurology made him feel the country was likely to complete universalisation of education by 2025 and would have moved from "the state of poverty of the majority" to a level of sufficiency for all.

He says at the cutoff point for any exercise into futurology--2002 A.D.-- "a second India would have born" with the present population having doubled.

Dr. Adiseshiah made these remarks while presiding over a panel discussion on futurology of non-formal adult education organised recently by the Department of Adult and Continuing Education, Madras University.

By 2025, Dr. Adiseshiah said, the system of nonformal education would have replaced the present formal education system and the schools, colleges and inversities would then become really the starting point of learning.

Awards for 17 books

New Delhi, Dec. 31 (Samachar): Jan Nisar Akthar's collection of Urdu poems, Khak-e-Dil, is one of the 17 books selected by the Sahitya Akademi for its annual literary awards this year.

Other prize winning books are: Bhabendra Nath Saikia's Sringkhal in Assamese, Ram Nath Shastri's Badnami Di Chhan in Dogri, Maitreyee Devi's Na Hanyate in Bengali, Satyapalli Gopal's biography Jawaharlal Nehru in english, Yashpal's Meri Teri Uski Baat in Hindi, M. Shivram's Mananantanthana in Kannada, Pushkar Bhan's Machama in Kashmiri, Vaidyanath Mallik 'Vidhu's' Sitayana in Maithili, Cherukat's (G. Govinda Pisharody) Jeevithappaatna in Malayalam, L. Samarendra Singh's Mamang Lakkai Thambal Shatley in Manipuri, N.K. Pandy 'Ushanas' Aswattha in Gujarati, Kishori Charan Das' Thakura Ghara in Oriya, Narinderpal Singh's Ba Mulahaza Hoshiar in Punjabi, Kanhaiya Lal Sethia's Leeltans in Rajasthanai and Laxman Komal's Jeea Jharoka in Sindhi.

The Akadem awards relate to books first published during the preceding three years. No awards were declared this year for books in Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu as none came up to the Akademi's standards.

32 ELECTRONICS ESTATES PLANNED

Lucknow, Dec. 29 (Samachar): The Uttar Pradesh government finalised a scheme for setting up 32 electronics estates in the state.

The estates would be part of the nationwide effort to give India an electronic base. They would produce consumer oriented items and develop ancillary instruments.

Dr.Samuel elected to Board of Education

Dr. T. John Samuel, a Canadian citizen who was born in Kerala, India, has been elected to the Ottawa Board of Education in the municipal election on December 6th. He beat two incumbents and thirteen other newcomers.

Dr. Samuel, a Senior Economist with the Federal Government, will be one of the 17 trustees responsible for all policy decisions within the Board of Education for the next two years. The Board with its annual budget of $105.5 million administers 85 schools with a total enrolment of nearly 36,000 pupils.

Dr. Samuel is the first Canadian of Indian origin to be elected to any school board in Canada. He is President of Canadian Multicultural Council, past president of India Canada Association and founder of The Canadian India Times.

Dr. Samuel was endorsed by M.P. Lloyd Francis, Senator Paul Yuzyk, Mayor Lorry Greenberg, Arthur Pigott (husband of M.P. Jean Pigott) and many many others. He had 80 volunteers working to distribute his literature.

China tie to be strengthened

Bangalore, Dec. 31 (Samachar): India should go ahead with the current process of normalisation of relations with China without in any way being disturbed or affected by her relations with other countries.

Members of the External Affairs Ministry's Parliamentary Consultative Committee arrived at this consensus after a two day meeting. This was the first time the committee met in a State capital, away from New Delhi.

The members, who had an "in-depth and detached" discussion on China, described the process of normalisation as a healthy development. China and India recently exchanged ambassadors for the first time since the 1962 conflict.

Top ministry officials, including Foreign Secretary J.S. Mehta, gave their expert views on China in the background of the recent changes in that country.

Is west coast sinking?

New Delhi, Dec. 31 (Samachar): An Indian scientist says the West Coast of the country is "sinking".

According to Prof. Y.V. Deshpande of the Bhoomaraddi College of Engineering and Technology in Hubli, Karnataka, the sea has encroached upon the coast and is submerging due to erosion.

Dr. Desphande told an Indian Geological congress in New Delhi that during the past few years the erosional activity of the sea had increased especially along the West Coast.

Some 139 villages in the coastal track of Maharashtra had been affected due to erosion, some seriously. A few villages in Karnataka had been almost washed out, Dr. Deshpande said.

INDIA, PORTUGAL TO EXPAND TRADE

New Delhi, Dec. 28 (Samachar): India and Portugal agreed to stop buying each other's goods from third countries and channel bilateral trade through trading organisations in the two countries directly. The two countries had been following earlier practice even after resumption of diplomatic and trade ties two years ago.

The two countries initialled draft agreement -- the first between them -- providing a framework for long-term trade and economic cooperation. The agreement, result of 4-day talks between delegations of the two countries in New Delhi, is expected to be ratified and exchanged within six weeks.

JUTE GOODS EXPORTS TO USSR UP

Calcutta, Dec. 27 (Samachar): India's jute goods exports to the Soviet Union this year have gone up by 10 per cent, and tea exports by five per cent, over that of last year.

Disclosing this, Soviet Trade Commissioner in Calcutta, L. Jernov, hoped there would be a steady growth in his country's imports of Indian jute goods, tea and other items.

More than five lakh people were rendered homeless by the worst floods witnessed in Madras in this century in November. Mr. Sanjay Gandhi visited the flood-affected areas. Mr. Gandhi is seen among the Kotturpuram tenement dwellers who were rescued by boats and helicopters.

NEWS IN BRIEF

INDIAN GEORGETTE POPULAR IN BRITAIN

New Delhi, Dec. 29 (Samachar): British fasion designers seem to have taken a fancy to Indian rayon georgette. It is very much in demand there these days, an official press release said.

Rayon fabrics account for two-thirds of India's total exports of synthetic textiles, which registered an 88 per cent increase in the first seven months of the current financial year over the corresponding period of 1975-76.

FAMILY PLANNING ORIENTATION COURSE FOR TEACHERS

The Government of India has finalised a scheme to give a short-term orientation course in family planning to 40,000 primary teachers in 200 districts in the next two years.

This is part of the campaign of population education, through formal as well as non-formal channels, being intensified throughout the country.

EXPORT OF JEEP ENGINES TO USA

An Indian firm, Mahindra and Mahindra, will export to willys jeep corporation of USA 500 jeep hurricane engines, valued at Rs. 2 million. The firm has been exporting these vehicles to various developing countries of Asia and Africa as well as to some developed countries. The total value of these exports has so far crossed Rs 3100 million.

DYE-STUFF INDUSTRY, A BIG EXCHANGE-EARNER

India has not only achieved near self-sufficiency in dyestuffs production but has also been exporting substantial quantities to some of the developed countries.

Barring marginal imports of specialised items for textiles, all major dyestuffs required for leather, printing ink, paper, paints, plastic, coir and textile industries are now being produced in the country.

INDO-BANGLA TALKS ADJOURNED

Dacca, Dec. 29 (Samachar): Indo-Bangladesh ministerial-level talks on the sharing of Ganga waters adjourned after a three-day meeting.

After the day's talks, Union Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Jagjivan Ram, who led the Indian delegation, told reporters the discussions had progressed to "a large extent."

HUNGARY FOR TRADE IN FREE FOREIGN EXCHANGE

New Delhi, Dec. 29 (Samachar): Hungary has proposed a change-over to trade in free foreign exchange instead of non-convertible Rupee and India has agreed to give serious consideration to the proposal.

The proposal was made by Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Istvan Torok who signed a protocol for extension of the long-term trade and payments agreement between the two countries by a year.

INDIA, JAPAN FOR CLOSER CONTACT

New Delhi, Dec. 29 (Samachar): India and Japan have reaffirmed their intention to maintain close contact on all matters of mutual interest through diplomatic channels and promote greater interaction at all levels between the two countries.

INDIA, HUNGARY AGAINST BASES IN INDIAN OCEAN

New Delhi, Dec. 29 (Samachar): India and Hungary called for dismantling of foreign bases in the Indian Ocean.

The call came in a joint communique issued at the end of Hungarian President Pal Losonczi's six-day state visit to India.

Referring to the United States' expansion of military facilities in the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, the communique said it was not conducive to the promotion of peace and stability in the area.

INDIAN WILDLIFE ENTHUSIAST HONOURED

New Delhi, Dec. 31 (Samachar): The World Wildlife Fund Gold Medal for 1976 was presented to Arjan Singh, an Indian farmer, at the 4th International Congress of the WWF in San Francisco last night, according to a WWF press release here today.

INDIA TO GIVE TECHNICAL AID TO UGANDA

New Delhi, Dec. 26 (Samachar): India has agreed to extend assistance to Uganda for the development and promotion of sugar, textile and small and medium scale industries.

India will also help Uganda revitalise the Ntinda industrial estate. Two Indian experts will be deputed under the technical assistance programme to the geological survey and mines department of Uganda.

ONIONS PREVENT PARALYSIS

Lucknow, Dec. 31 (Samachar): Liberal consumption of raw onions may help prevent paralytic attacks, research at the King George's Medical College indicates.

Doctors at the college's neurology department say onion juice helps keep normal the flow of blood within the body and protects heart against blockade. Their study showed it also lowers the serum cholesterol.

COMMUNAL PARTIES STILL ACTIVE: P.M.

New Delhi, Dec. 29 (Samachar): Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has warned that communal and regional parties are still trying to undermine the integrity of the nation and called for constant vigil against their activities.

INDIAN PESTICIDE KNOW-HOW FOR DEVELOPING NATIONS

New Delhi, Dec. 29 (Samachar): India will soon be self-reliant in production of pesticides, according to Dr. P.K. Narayanaswamy, Managing Director of the public sector Hindustan Insecticide Limited.

INDIA TO TRAIN ZAMBIAN PERSONNEL

New Delhi, Dec. 31 (Samachar): India will provide training facilities to Zambian personnel in selected institutions in both the countries.

An agreement to this effect was reached as a part of a memorandum signed at Lusaka at the conclusion of an Indian delegation's visit to Zambia recently.

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President's rule in Gujarat ends

Ahmedabad, Dec 24 (Samachar) Gujarat Pradesh Congress Legislature Party leader Madhavsinh Solanki was sworn in Chief Minister of Gujarat December 24, ending over nine months of the President's rule in the state.

Also sworn in with him were 7 ministers of Cabinet, 5 Ministers of State and 3 Deputy Ministers.

The centre took over the State's administration in the middle of March this year after the fall of the Janata Front government.

The new cabinet includes Jaswant Mehta, Vijaykumar Trivedi, Jaideepsinhji Baria, Namarsingh Chaudhry, Gordhanbhai Shambhubhai Patel, Narsinh Makwana and Chimanbhai Mehta.

Life term for Anandmurti

New Delhi, Dec. 29 (Samachar): P.R. Sarkar, alias Anandmurti, chief of the outlawed Anand Marg, and four of his followers were sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of criminal conspiracy, abetment, killing six marga defectors and screening the evidence.

Besides Anandmurti, who once proclaimed himself as god-incarnate, those sentenced to life imprisonment are Sarveshwarananand, former general secretary of the Marga, Satyanand, Barun Kumar Mukherjee and Pavitra Kumar Roy, other marga volunteers.

Madhawanand, one time associate of the margis who later turned approver in the case, was ordered to be released by Additional Sessions Judge Radha Ballabh Singh, who delivered the judgement after hearing both the counsels for the prosecution and defence.

F.P. drive not anti-children

Pune, Dec. 31 (Samachar): Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said family planning did not mean "we are anti-children" or "we do not love our children.

"In fact, it is because we love children that we want to have family planning which will ensure them better health, education, life and a better share of national progress."

Mrs. Gandhi, who was inaugurating the diamond jubilee building of the King Edward Memorial Hospital in Pune, made these comments in response to letters she said she had received asking "if we are anti-children."

She said the same critics who once called the country "soft" on family planning, now complain "we are harsh."

But complaints were bound to be there when any big campaign (like family planning) was undertaken, especially in a country like India, she added.

Communists arrested

New Delhi, Jan 1 — Police have arrested 70 members of the Communist Party of India on the eve of a party campaign against rising prices. Communist sources said here yesterday. They said the arrests were believed to be short-term preventive arrests rather than indefinite detentions under India's state of emergency.

The pro-Moscow communists have usually been allies of the ruling Congress party but have engaged in a bitter war of words in recent weeks. The communists said the arrests were mainly of state-level party workers and took place in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh this week.

More mineral deposits in Rajasthan

JAIPUR Dec. 31 (Samachar): The Geological Survey of India has prospected mineral deposits worth Rs 15,000 crores ($16,000 million) in Rajasthan since Independence.

A survey publication brought out to mark its 125th anniversary says resources worth thousands of crores of rupees have already been proved by detailed studies and the survey has also helped in resolving many earth engineering problems.

The publication says a new era of industrial prosperity is assured in the State. Important industrial complexes have sprung up in different places, like Khetri, Udaipur and Saladipura. The Copper ore reserves in Khetri are sufficient to sustain a copper smelter with annual production of 30,000 tonnes for 25 years. Prospecting proved fruitful in many cases, is on for other resources.

Usha Rao wins science award

New Delhi, Dec. 31 (Samachar): Dr. (Mrs.) Usha Rao of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, has won this year's national award for best essay on medical subjects of national and professional importance.

The award, instituted by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, carries a cash prize of Rs. 5,000 ($555) and a plaque. The second and third prizes have gone to Dr. P.S. Sughthan and R. R. Agrawalla, respectively.

The awards have been instituted to develop a sense of involvement and original thinking among fresh medical graduates in the problems of medical profession and health needs of the country.

Detainees freed

New Delhi, Jan 1 — Two Indian opposition leaders detained since Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared a state of emergency last June were released yesterday.

The official news agency Samachar said the Government had revoked detention orders against Madhu Dandavate of the Socialist Party, and Rabi Ray of the Indian Peoples' Party.

Yoga cure for blood pressure

New Delhi, Dec. 27 (Samachar): Shavasan, a Yogi exercise, can help lower blood pressure, a leading cardiologist said.

Dr. K.K. Datey of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, told a Commonwealth Doctors' meeting in New Delhi that a group of 86 hypertension patients had reduced their blood pressure to normal by doing this simple Yogic exercise for three months.

They were able to cut down their drugs intake by a third, Dr. Datey said.

He said his hospital tried "Biofeedback"—which is also a relaxation technique along the lines of Shavasan—on 21 hypertension patients by without drugs at all. Both Shavasan and Biofeedback can be learnt in three weeks, Dr. Datey said.

In Shavasan, the subject lies supine with the lower limbs slightly apart and eyes closed, concentrating on the sensation of inhaled and exhaled air on his nostrils. At such a time, he is inwardly alert but forgets his usual thoughts. The exercise is performed for 30 minutes, daily.

The Biofeedback therapy, on the other hand, involves his lying on a couch, fully relaxed, with eyes closed, breathing slowly and rythymically until it becomes "natural and effortless." During this session, which lasts about the same time as Shavasan, the subject is also linked to an apparatus that keeps emitting a sound signal the intensity of which is in inverse proportion to the degree of relaxation. Thus by simply listening to the sound the patient relaxes more and more.

VITAL RAW MATERIALS MAY BE IMPORTED

New Delhi, Dec. 31 (Samachar): India is prepared to allow imports of "reasonable and requisite" raw materials if they would help improve quality and reduce production costs of consumer goods and if they were not available in the country.

Opposition for talks with Government

New Delhi, Dec. 26 (Samachar): The non-communist opposition leaders who met for an assessment of the present political situation, expressed their "willingness" to participate in any discussion with the government to normalise the situation.

Mr. M. Karunanidhi (DMK) told newsmen later that he was satisfied with the discussions. It was evident to him that there was "complete unanimity" among opposition leaders in their assessment of the political situation.

The discussions will continue tomorrow. Among those who participated in the meeting were: Mr. Karunanidhi, Era Sezhiyan, Raja Ram (all DMK) Asoka Mehta, Mrs. Mohinder Kaur, Digvijaya Narain Singh, Banarsi Das (all Congress-O), Piloo Mody, H.M. Patel, Biju Patnaik (all, BLD), N.G. Goray, Samar Guha, Surrendra Mohan (all Socialist party) Atal Behari Vajpayee, O.P. Tyagi (both Jana Sangh), Krishna Kant and Prof. Sher Singh, Mps, both former congress members.

High leather exports

New Delhi, Dec. 26 (Samachar): India exported leather and leather goods worth Rs. 1,800 million (about $200 million) between April and October this year, some 65 per cent more than last year.

Exports during 1975-76 amounted to RS. 1852 million (about $206 million) as against Rs. 1,536 million (about $170 million) the year before.

Main export items were tanned and wet blue chrome, tanned hides and skins of cows, cow calves, buffaloes, sheep and goats, finished leather and leater goods.

INDIA ENTERS WORLD INSTRUMENTATION MARKET

Madras, Dec. 25 (Samachar): The public sector Instrumentation Limited, Kota, has secured Rs. 4 crore ($4.4 million) order for supply of instruments to Malaysia, according to Union Minister of State for Industries B.P. Maurya.

JORDAN PRINCE FOR MORE COOPERATION WITH INDIA

New Delhi, Dec. 29 (Samachar): Crown Prince of Jordan, Prince Hassan Bin Talal, says India and his country are trying to make up for the time lost in establishing firm links with each other.

Khajuraho festival

Bhopal, Dec. 26 (Samachar): The forthcoming dance and folk music festival at Khajuraho, the famous cave temples in Madhya Pradesh, is expected to attract a large number of tourists if the present trend of bookings for the annual cultural fair is any indication.

Indian classical and folk dances by famous exponents and a ballet group will feature the festival.

The world famous temples attracted over 17,000 tourists against the normal flow of about 7,000 during the peak period, when the idea was first mooted last year.

Plans are underway to construct a plaza opposite the main group of temples with parks and restaurants.

INDIA WINS MADRAS TEST

India has won the Madras cricket test by 216 runs, and with this India has clinched a 2 to 0 victory over New Zealand in the three-test series.

INDIA ENTERS SEMI-FINAL OF EAST ZONE DAVIS CUP

By defeating Japan in New Delhi on December 5, India has entered the semi-final of the East Zone Davis Cup Tennis Championship. India will now meet Australia in the semi-final.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE

For sometime several schemes have been put forward by Indian banks, inspired by the Indian Government, to attract foreign exchange to India. Some of them are laudable for their innovative nature.

Nevertheless, immigrants of Indian origin in North America should be aware of the alternatives available to them before deciding to keep their earnings in Indian banks. First, the interest rate offered by Indian banks is not that attractive compared to the rate available here. If one invests the money in mortgages here the interest rate is even higher. Second, by law any income from a foreign investment is taxable in N. America. If anyone does not reveal that source of income, it should be construed as illegal. Third, investing in North America - real estate, stocks, bonds, businesses etc. - enhances ones interest in North American society and economy on which the immigrants' livelihood depends. This, therefore, should be an important consideration. Fourth, though the Indian political system appears stable now, there are elements of unrest (as is true of Canada as well after the Separatists victory in Quebec) gathering momentum. One does not know in which direction these forces will forge ahead in the future.

Helping India is indeed an objective worth pursuing. The means for it are many and varied. The actual and potential costs involved in helping India by the above means should be carefully weighed.

In order not to be misunderstood let it be made clear that we are not urging not to keep your dollars in Indian banks. The only point being made is that one should be aware of the implications, complications, the alternatives available and the opportunities foregone.

Wasn't it racism

Steven Ingram and Thomas Grimsdale hassled Shamshudin Kanji on a subway train last January because Mr. Kanji is an Asian.

They slapped and taunted him on the station platform because of his race.

"Push the Paki," one of them yelled as Mr. Kanji was shoved from the station platform on to the subway tracks where he could have been killed and where he was crippled in both legs for life.

How then could York County Court Judge Patrick Lesage say that he was making no distinction about race in passing sentence? That the sentence would have been the same if Mr. Kanji had been black or white or brown or yellow or red?

What kind of distorted liberalism is this? Mr. Kanji was attacked because he is brown. The deterrent effect of Judge Lesage's (sentence) ought to have been directed at preventing further racist attacks in future.

Judge Lesage does no favor to minorities by telling them race is no consideration in passing sentence. They know, we all know, that racism exists and that it can be a very real factor in attacks upon those of us who are different.

What kind of comfort, what kind of protection, does Judge Lesage offer minorities by saying the courts will ignore racist motivations? That the penalty for defacing property will be the same for spraying "Go home nigger" on someone's house as it would be for spraying "John loves Mary"? That a racially motivated stabbing of a new immigrant would be weighed on the same scale as stabbing of one gangland figure by another?

Judge Lesage will not banish racism by ignoring it.

And his sentence of 2½ years in jail for Ingram and two years for Grimsdale will not help in trying to control it.

Ingram and Grimsdale were convicted of causing bodily harm for which a sentence of five years in jail is possible under the Criminal Code. Why did Judge Lesage not send the two away for the full five years? That's what Crown Attorney Frank Moskoff asked for and on this occasion he was fully justified in asking for it.

Mr. Moskoff should appeal.

[Editorial in the Globe & Mail, December 4, 1976].

LETTERS

Are we responsible?

I would like to add a few words to your editorial "Are we responsible".

First I would like to tell you that my grandfather was one of the original East Indians (Punjabi Sikh) settlers to come to Canada. He lived in Canada until 1938. My late father lived all but fourteen of his 63 years of life in Canada. My brothers, sisters and I were born in Canada. My husband is also Canadian-born and so are our children. So we are in a true sense Canadians or as we prefer to be known Canadians of East Indian origin. We have never been to India.

Having lived all our lives in Canada, we have seen and experienced both prejudice and good-hearted kindness of our fellow Canadians. I am happy to say that throughout the years we have experienced the latter more often.

Even though we have lived all our lives in a western society we have held on to many of the Indian traditions and customs which were passed down to us by our parents and which in turn we are passing on to our children. Throughout the years we have adapted our Indian customs to fit into the western society and as a result we are comfortable with our way of life. We have rejected many Canadian customs just as we have rejected some archaic Indian customs as unsuitable for life in a time when man has gone to the moon and back.

Through the years we have maintained our love for Indian food. We cook it in our home and eat it ourselves and serve it our guests. Our friends do not find the smell of East Indian cooking objectionable. In fact whenever I am cooking East Indian food our neighbours often come to see and sample what they describe as "delicious smells." Our home is not a closed home perhaps that is why we have no lingering odours. Every home whether Canadian or Indian should have plenty of fresh air to freshen and clean the air in the home.

As for our clothing my husband and sons are clean shaven and they wear western-styled clothing. My daughters are also fond of the latest western styles. As for myself, I still wear my hair long and when going out I still cover my head with a scarf. As for my clothing I wear Canadian type clothing for street wear and appropriate Indian type clothing for social gatherings. I design and make my own clothing and as result have many Indian materials made to fit the occasion. The criticism one often hears about the Indian clothes is not in the clothes but in the inappropriateness of the clothes worn for some occasion. Indian women must learn to wear clothes that fit the occasion. Absolutely no glitter for day or afternoon wear.

Now back to the question "are we responsible." In my opinion yes we are. As a Canadian living both a Canadian and an Indian way of life and understanding both ways of life I find the Indian at fault more often (this is not saying that the white Canadian is faultless, he has faults too). The major fault of the Indian is his own kind of prejudices. I find that most Indians have a superior and snobbish attitude towards each other. (I think our caste system is responsible for this.).

In your own editorial you mentioned "our expensive education." What good is our "expensive education" when we can't function in an equal and just manner towards ourselves and our fellow Canadian. Did our expensive Indian education" not include teaching tolerance towards one's fellow man. I say when the Indian sheds his negative and snobbish ways he will be accepted for what he is - a warm, generous and intelligent personality.

Mrs. Sirjit Kooz
"A proud Canadian of Indian Origin"
Victoria, B.C.

Do-gooders criticised

A letter published in Calgary Herald, December 22, 1976.

I listened with astonishment recently at the naivety of a local radio broadcaster, who loudly denounced a young caller as a "racist", because he complained of competition for jobs. A woman, who said she was surrounded by dark faces when in the maternity ward in England, was again very decidedly booted off the air, whilst three Asians who phoned in were continually referred to as "gentlemen" and "sir", appendages which the broadcaster unconsciously denied any white callers.

In The Herald of Dec. 10, John Hopkins churns out the usual much-overrused and ill-understood words about the subject—"prejudice" and "discrimination." He denounced his fellow Canadians for not liking these immigrants.

Do the "do-gooders" know what it is like to be completely surrounded in your homeland by people with strange habits, and who are just plain different?

When will the "do-gooders" realize that the very basis of the racial problem is simply:

People like to be with their own kind; job competition is a fact of life — for some; to invite these colored immigrants here in large numbers is to invite trouble.

If to agree with the above three statements brands one as a "racist", then I am a racist, and so are a lot of others.

R.A. Ashcroft,
Trochu,
Alberta.

I am writing this in response to R.A. Ashcroft's (Trochu, Alberta) letter to the editor (Do-Gooders' Criticized, Calgary Herald, Dec. 22).

How did Ashcroft know that the three callers were Asians? When did voice start depicting one's color? Ashcroft asks the question, "do the do-gooders" know what it is like to be completely surrounded in your home-land by people with strange habits, and who are just plain different'. I would like to ask him the same question in a different way: does he know how an immigrant feels when he is surrounded by people with strange habits and who are just plain different? Especially a few Ashcrofts. How did the natives feel when they were surrounded by strange, savage pale-faces?

I would like to ask Ashcroft where he got the guts to call Canada his home-land which others cannot call. He apparently is an educated man. May I also ask him what does he mean when he says 'people like to be with their own kind?' Does the same kind mean color, gender, nationality or what? If for color, when did he begin accepting the Ukranians, Jews, Polish etc.? If by gender, how come he likes his wife though she is different? (I imagine he has one and is of the opposite sex!)

He further says, 'to invite these colored immigrants here in large numbers is to invite trouble.' Yes, one should agree with him when he speaks from experience. The natives will attest to that it was sheer trouble when Ashcroft and his kins came over here in large numbers!

Well, now it is unfortunate that an educated man like him wrote such an ignorant letter to the editor. When I need a doctor I would surely rush for him!

K. M. Abraham
Calgary

Immigration Act

I am rather disappointed with the new immigration act. It will be more difficult now for members of family like brothers, sisters to immigrate. They have eliminated the nominated class cleverly. I, therefore, would urge your readers to write to the concerned authorities to expand the "family class" to include at least brothers and sisters. Other immigrant countries like USA allow relatives like brothers and sisters without any restriction once they are sponsored.

The second point is to urge them reduce the discretionary power in the hands of interviewing officer by reducing the points awarded to personal assessment. There are several example when this privilege has been misused by the immigration officers. You can cite the U.S. immigration practice as an example where the interviewing officer simply grants the visa on the day of the interview.

Dr. D. Pradhan
Regina, Sask.

P.M. RENEWS PLEDGE TO THE AFRICAN CAUSE

(Samachar): The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi has renewed, 'right here and now' India's pledge to the cause of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and ending of the apartheid in South Africa.

Indo-Italian cooperation

New Delhi, Dec. 26 (Samachar): India and Italy have agreed on a number of far-reaching measures to expand mutual trade and economic cooperation.

The measures agreed upon include setting up export oriented engineering units with Italian collaboration and projects in third countries.

The agreement was signed in Rome last week following discussions held by the Indo-Italian Joint Committee and announced in a joint communique issued at the conclusion of Commerce Minister D.P. Chattopadhyaya's talks with Italian Foreign Trade Minister Rinaldo Ossola.

Plight o

By Kedar Nath Pand

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Plight of immigrants in Britain

By Kedar Nath Pandey

A keen observer of British political life may not find anything surprising in Mrs Margarate Thatcher's recent interview to an Indian weekly, in which she expounded a new theory of nationality which is highly likely to inflame racial tension between immigrants and the local population in Britain.

The immigrants in Britain are there by virtue of their right -- of birth as well as of colonial legacy -- since they were once citizens of the Empire. Therefore, contrary to the views expressed by the Conservative leader, there cannot be dual citizenship. Moreover, immigrants to Britain have enriched the economic life of that country. And now asking them to seek pastures anew would negate the validity of all accepted norms of social evolution. By the same standard, a large segment of the British migrants in other affluent countries should be asked to return to England to seek dual nationality or be only citizens of the country of their birth.

CALLAHAN

Mrs. Thatcher's statement implies that the days of "coloured" immigrants in Britain are virtually numbered despite the assurances given to Y.B. Chavan during his recent visit to London by British prime minister James Callahan. Earlier Labour Party Leader Michael Foot, during his recent visit to India, had also expressed the view that immigrants in Britain were quite safe.

Among the migrants to Britain are doctors, engineers, technicians, teachers and other skilled workers. Their contribution to the British economy is phenomenal. They work hard and keep the wheels of British industry moving, despite the frequent insinuations from British politicians who find the immigration "issue" an expedient and a convenient vote-catching device.

Underdevelopment and poverty are the main causes of migration of workers. The flow is invariably towards the industrialised countries of the west and now to oil-rich Arab countries as well.

The problem is a byproduct of hundreds of years of British colonial rule in many parts of the world. Growing poverty as a result of the exploitation of the ruled by the foreign rulers, acted as a spur to emigration of Indians. Indeed, it was even encouraged by the British on a large scale to colonies where a disciplined labour force was needed to sustain the empire.

POWELL

Although the Conservative Party spokesmen have time and again stressed that all efforts should be made to ensure that immigrants already in Britain should not be discriminated against, the Enoch Powell streak continues to rule supreme in the party. And now, surprisingly Mrs. Thatcher talks about "specific obligations" to groups, implying white citizens only.

She draws expedient conclusions by comparing density of population and infact goes on to contend that India and Pakistan are not densely populated thereby hinting that these countries should be prepared to take back a sizable proportion of persons of Indian and Pakistani origin who have lived in Britain for years as respectful citizens of that country.

Significantly, however, Mrs. Thatcher does not compare per capita incomes of these two countries with Britain.

If the British government succumbs to pressure exerted by Enoch Powell and company, a massive repatriation of Britain's coloured population to countries of their origin would take place. Such a step would have far-reaching repercussions including, perhaps the destruction of the Commonwealth. Perhaps nobody would mourn the death of an institution which has virtually outlived its utility.

Liberal opinion in Britain has tried to galvanise public opinion on the economic grounds. It is argued that a tottering system always looks for scapegoats.

Who can they be? Writings are on the wall. The usual plea of racial enthusiasts has been that Britain's present economic malaise can be minimised if largescale deportation of "black" population can be arranged. The unemployment problem, the urban congestion and the racial tensions are generally blamed on the immigrants.

RACE RELATIONS

Such irresponsible and inflammatory rhetoric has done much damage to race relations.

Fortunately, there are still many in Britain, especially in the Labour and Liberal parties, who have shown a remarkable steadfastness and loyalty towards their coloured brethern who are as much citizens of the United Kingdom as the whites. This rational and just attitude is reflected in the recently passed Race Relations Act which has strengthened Britain's existing laws outlawing racial discriminations. Under the new law, a commission will be set up to ensure fair treatment for the 1.7 million non-white Britons. From now on, offences found to cause racial hatred will be punishable by up to two years imprisonment or an unlimited fine. The Act also covers discrimination in housing, educations and employment and opens the doors of clubs with more than 25 members to non-whites.

But legislative remedies, as everyone knows, are no cure for deeply-entrenched racial prejudices. If the British leadership is serious about finding a durable solution to the problem, it must take positive action to stop the kind of outbursts of hatred and violence which is incited by some of the British demagogues.

NPA Feature Service

Fashion institute for garments

New Delhi, Dec. 31 (Samachar): Commerce Minister D.P. Chattopadhyaya said an institute for fashions in garments should be set up.

The garment exporters were at present in the bandwagon of fashion designers of the West, he said.

"Our country has a rich variety of fabrics and it can be a pointer to our taking a pioneering role in the creation of fashions," Prof. Chattopadhyaya said, inaugurating a two day seminar on exports of readymade garments, organised by the Garment Exporters Association. The Minister's speech was read out in his absence by Textile Secretary S.S. Puri.

Stating that the industry was fast expanding into an exclusive export industry, Mr. Chattopadhyaya urged the manufacturers to give some thought to developing a garment sector for domestic needs.

French offer

France has offered to set up in India a plant to manufacture Mirage F-1 fighter aircraft as well as missiles and civil aircraft.

This was stated by Jaques Noetinger and General Raymond Guillou of the French aeronautics industry at a press conference here.

Importance of running for public office

By M. Haroon Siddiqui

It gladdens my heart no end to know of the victory of Dr. John Samuel in the Ottawa School Board elections. He is one of the first, if not the first, Canadian of Indian origin to be elected to public office.

This is of great value, for the following reasons.

Everything--well, just about everything--in this country depends on public opinion, which, in turn, is formulated by the mass media and by politicians. And the media and the politicians, despite pious declarations to the contrary, kick around only those they think can be kicked around.

JEWISH EXAMPLE

Let me amplify.

You will, for example, never find a news story, or even an editorial, critical of Jewish ethnic practices, however repugnant they may be. (You can find something critical in the social practices of any group in society(

You will always find a politician speaking of the state of Israel and Jews in Canada with a great deal of deference, if not respect. This is no accident. It is thus because the Jews are smart. We need to learn a few things from them, like:

When a politician criticizes Jewish voters in his riding go out and vote in a bloc against him. When a newspaper runs a story critical of them, they inundate the paper with letters to the editor, petitions, pressures of other kind.

Conversely, the reason a newspaper runs a story about how filthy Indians are and how dirty Pakistanis can be is because the paper knows it can get away with it. It can get away with it because:

a(Indians and Pakistanis are not organized, and,

b(they don't have spokesmen of stature, people with a high profile in public bodies, in service clubs, in chambers, in school boards, in city councils, in legislatures, in Parliament... in other words, we don' have a power base.

POLITICS

Unfortunately all the above-mentioned activities--writing letters to the editor, petitioning the Human Rights Commissions, voting in blocs against racist candidates, running for elections in community organizations and public offices--these activities are frowned upon by fellow-Indians and fellow-Pakistanis. They say "we don't want to get involved in politics." Which, to put it bluntly, is a big cop-out. We can understand the attitude; it is an attitude transplanted here from back home, where getting involved in politics can be a rough game, where being involved with the wrong party can mean financial loss, if not a bashing of heads. So, we are reluctant, if not totally afraid, to get involved. We fear that by voting Liberal, we may anger our Conservative boss.

We think that by writing an anti-Trudeau letter to the editor, we may somehow get marked by the government.

We are not the only ethnic group to think like that. Sociologists would tell you that that is part of the immigrant mentality. Well, it may be, but the sooner we break out of it, the better.

So, next time you hear some cranky Torontonian talking on a hotline radio show about how awful those damn funny foreigners are, pick up the phone and tell him--and the program host--where to go. Next time, you read a story in your paper that says Indians are filthy, write a letter to the editor and say that that is a strange claim coming from a nation of stinking mouths and stinking underarms; give the editor a lesson in personal hygiene. Next time, you hear a politician talk about "those people of unique and distinct features" tell him--through your newspaper and hotline radio program, and through a petition--to lead the parade by going back to where his own ancestors came from.

LOBBYING

This is not very radical. It is part of the accepted practice. It is called lobbying. It is a game of public opinion. Everyone plays it.

What I am saying is that you have got to let everyone know that you are not going to take things lying down. That you are alive and well...and present in the right places like service clubs, chambers, school boards, municipal councils, legislatures, parliament, and that if you are not there yourself, you are participating in that process by making your presence known in the letters to the editor column, on the hotline shows, and in the voting booths in blocs.

That's where John Samuel comes in. I say to John: right on. And I say to everyone else: we need more John Samuels on public bodies across the length and breadth of this land. We have adopted Canada, let us get involved in it and its public opinion processes, not as cowed-down second-class citizens but as full living and breathing members of a vibrant society that, come to think of it, has no parallel anywhere else in the world.

That is the only solution. Otherwise, you'll continue to be looked down upon, discriminated against and generally bullied.

GENERAL THRUST

I've even come to the conclusion, after living eight years in this country, that there really is no racial discrimination as such. I haven't encounteted any, at least not in a serious kind of way. Oh, there are always those on the fringes that are hostile to you but then such people are hostile at just about everything else in the world. One need not waste time and energy on them. I mean we are not here on a mission to make civilized fellows of those morons. What matters really is the general thrust of a society. And the general thrust of Canadian society, in my opinion, is a decent one. What we do have is a mistrust of foreigners, a general dislike of anything new or different. That is not racism. That is a sociological phenomenon of a young, raw nation which is uncertain of itself and its place in the world. We must also remember that the frontier theory is alive and well in this country. The frontier theory, for the uninitiated, is based on the pioneer spirit where settlers of this land, as little far back as the beginning of this century, had to rely on their physical, not mental, attributes to survive. If you could fight the weather and manage to live in the Great Plains, you were a hero. If you could cut down bush and create a farm or a house, you were successful. So, there was no great demand for intellectual skills. Hence the present anti-intellectual attitude of the nation. And most of the immigrants from India and Pakistan are here for reasons of intelligence, not physical attributes. You are here because you were intelligent and bright enough to have a degree in engineering or medicine. Such people are referred to in Canada as egg heads, a term of derision towards intellectuals, meaning those who are big on theory, short on the practicalities of life. (Which, come to think of it, is quite true. I still can't tell a wrench from plyers. What the hell do I know about fixing my house heater? Zilch, nothing. But usually every native-born Canadian does; so he thinks, quite naturally, that I am stupid. That doesn't mean he is racist. Because I **am** stupid when it comes to wrenches and house heaters!

NOT RACISM

So, there is some of this opinion directed at us. Which is quite acceptable. There is also, as I have said, the fear of the unknown, the feat of foreigners, directed at Indians and Pakistanis. This, itself, is not racism. It certainly is good dough for a racist mixture. It can be, and is, exploited by the media and by politicians, especially the latter (whom the media then quotes on front pages), during times of high inflation and high unemployment when they badly need some convenient scapegoats. It is easier for a politician to appeal to the public's gut instincts by saying "You don't have a job because foreigners are taking away all the jobs, "rather than telling the truth and saying something like, "You don't have a job because our government screwed up the economy." But that is quite natural for a politician. And it is by no means restricted to Canada. Remember the politically-motivated attacks (mental as well as physical) in Bombay against Madrasis and Keralites some years ago?

What we need to do is to stop politicians from making statements that repeated often have the **cumulative effect** of creating an **atmosphere of hostility** in which racist tendencies of people find respectable outlets. It is that atmosphere that creates job discrimination, housing discrimination and other such evils as Indians and Pakistanis being hassled at sub-way stations in Toronto. We need to make counter statements and forward counter-arguments **before** such an atmosphere develops not **after** it. You need to make racist arguments and sentiments unfashionable. That is the process of public opinion.

Are 200,000 people of Indian and Pakistani origin in Canada not educated enough or intelligent enough to participate in this process in a civilized yet firm manner without losing their tempers? I think they are.

I think this can be done. I think it must be done.

[M. Haroon Siddiqui, an executive member of the Canada-India Friendship Association of Western Manitoba, is managing editor of The Brandon Daily Sun]

Modernisation of important industries under study

Pune, January 1 (Samachar): The government is seriously contemplating systematically modernising important industries to improve production according to Union Industry Minister T.A. Pai.

Mr. Pai, who was inaugurating the 42nd annual general meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, said the Industrial Development Bank of India was soon expected to announce a scheme for modernisation of textiles, jute, sugar and cement industries and some engineering units.

The Asian Solution

by Vinod Dhawan

There has not been a single coloured left in Britain ever since Nobel laureate Sardar Harnam Singh invented V-32, the permanent skin-whitening drug.

Yesterday Sir Harnam Singh had an audience with the Queen. Like all great scientists, Sir Harnam is a man of few words. All that newsmen could get out of him was one intriguing aspect of his invention. He said when he experimented with the drug on black and brown mice, after a few hours their skin turned white and they started speaking English. The same has not been true of his experiments with humans. The skins of many Asians have turned white in even time but they could not be induced to speak English. He was now working on this mysterious effect of the drug.

Meanwhile the Home Office has formed a committee to spot and identify the various black and brown elements in the country now masquerading under a white skin. Its terms of reference will include evolving a formula to separate milk and water. I beg your pardon, these were not the words used in the White Paper. The terms of reference of the committee will include evolving of a formula for the easy spotting of Asians, Africans and other coloured elements so that a proper register of their names and activities can be maintained.

I have been named a member of the committee along with Lord Avebury, Mr. Sydney Bidwell, Mr. Philip Whitehead and Mr. Donald Anderson. At its first meeting, the committee had trouble spotting me because I, too, had overnight injected myself with V-32. Ultimately they fixed me by my broken nose which I had acquired in a brawl with an English friend.

The committee first visited Southall. We had no trouble spotting the Asians here. All those crowding an Indian confectionery shop and eating sweets, puris and dosas in typical Indian style were either Indians or Pakistanis. Despite their white skins, their tastes had not changed. Womenfolk gave themselves away by their colourful saris. More difficult to spot were the non-Sikh males.

The real tough time we had was spotting a teacher in a Southall school. He was popular even with genuine white kids. Ultimately he was exposed when he refused to eat beef with us.

I persuaded the committee to mix pleasure with business and we trooped into the Indian cinema hall showing the four-hour spectacular Indian Western "Sholay". Later I told the committee all those sitting in the cinema were really whites, and could be booked. Lovingly, I ruffled the hair of the pretty genuine white secretary, Jenny, and she made notes.

Just outside Brixton we found one thick-lipped white young man wearing a T-shirt with the slogan "Black is Beautiful". It wasn't tough identifying him. Another very tall young man with gangling legs and awkward gait like Clive Lloyd tried to get rough with us! We referred him to PC Warren Dudgeons whose services had been very kindly loaned to us by the Home Office.

It was extremely difficult making out the coloureds where they were not living in groups and communities. Many of them had taken on English names to hide their ancestry.

In Nottingham we saw a small white man who looked very much an Asian below his skin. We patted him: "What is your name, sir?" "Watson. Why?" Some of us laughed. He was so obviously shaped like an Asian. "So you really are an Indian masquerading under an English name, eh? We've got you." I held his hand.

"What d'ya mean?" He got wild, sent me flying with a hefty kick and I fell into Jenny's embrace. I didn't move for fully five minutes. The rough guy was referred to PC Dudgeons and soon he began talking. He turned out to be a pure, unadulterated Englishman. "Wha' India?" he said, "you mean the bullock-cart country where they depend on the West for everything, where snakes roam the streets and nabobs ride elephants? How do I know all this? Ha! Ha!" he winked, "I been readin' my son's book."

The committee concluded he was innocent.

In Manchester we identified one handsome young Asian in golden locks. Almost in tears he confided to us that his English girl friend was angry with him. She used to love his black wavy hair and his brown complexion but now she refuses to speak to the whitened version. We sympathised with him.

The new look also gave rise to the double personality of Dr. Jeykishan and Mr. White who raved about like an Englishman in the day and dreamt of Punjab at night. He just couldn't decide whether to remain Jeykishan or to turn a sahib. Torn between the two he nearly committed suicide. We saved him by sending him off for a holiday in Jullundur.

In a countryside market, near Ford, we found a man selling ready-made garments. To every customer he would repeat: "Yes dear, no dear, two pounds," or three pounds. We asked him "where are you from?" He said "Yes dear." "Are you from Bangladesh?" "No dear, two pounds." We booked him. He was from Karachi, Pakistan.

We trapped an Asian businessman in Leeds. To escape detection he had administered V-32 even to his black dog who now yelped in English. Patting his automatic Volvo, just as Princess Anne might pat Goodwill, he confided to us Britain was a sinking ship with the pound sick and prices rising. He had already sent two of his brothers to seek pastures new in America and he would also soon migrate there. His job was to be where money was. So his advice to me was to abandon the ship while the going was still good. Embarrassed, I turned him over to the rest of the committee.

At Oxford we decided to take time off to play some cricket. One gentleman from the other side went on hitting my wristy and very clever leg-spin to all corners of the globe. I even tried Bedi floaters and googlies and even off-spin but to no avail.

As soon as PC WD came on to trundle some medium-paced stuff, the gentleman ran for his life. Oho! Running from the fast rising ball! We established him to be an Indian student and raised his fees to 650.

In Dover we interviewed a couple we took boarders. They said we could identify Asians by their toilet habits. They sat on the seat with their feet.

We couldn't possibly peep. So every time somebody came out, we rushed to the toilet to look for any tell-tale signs. Our patience paid off and shoe-marks were found on the European-type toilet seats. This way we nabbed six Asians.

Next we interviewed Mr. Kingsley Read of the National Front. He alleged that even the Indian summer had migrated to England. English weather had been transformed because of the presence of too many immigrants.

Analysing the phenomenon, he said the new climate was directly related to the influence of the new drug V-32. All the color from Afro-Asian skins had gone into the ether. The atmosphere had got polluted. This pollution had to be removed by Mother Nature so the sun was burning brighter, turning this country into a furnace. If this continued, white skins may begin to get tanned, and ultimately be browned. If the immigrants are turned out, the fair weather of fair England may return.

Finally, the committee moved to 5 Grosvenor Square where Sir Harnam, the inventor of V-32, lived. Already a crowd of Asians, dissatisfied with their colourlessness, were camping there wanting their original skins back. But Sir Harnam was unaware of the commotion he had caused all over the country.

By virtue of our official position, we managed to get past the crowd and enter Sir Harnam's bungalow. He came out of his study blinking and trying to keep up his yogic breathing. His Eccentricity was unimpressed by our protestations that something needed to be done for the crowd of Asians who wanted their original colours restored, but declared: "I am working on a skin-colouring drug for the National Front. If the Asians want it, they can use it."

(If you think we've got it bad you want to be thankful you didn't get drafted into the artillery.)

[Reprinted from Punch]

Groundnut oil may help cancer patients

Bombay, Jan 1 (Samachar): Groundnut oil may be substantially effective in treatment of cancer through radiotherapy, an Indian researcher says.

Dr. K.S. Korgaonkar, Head of the Biophysics Division of the Cancer Research Institute, here, says groundnut oil has the double advantage of being non-toxic as well as slow to metabolise in the body.

In a paper presented at the National Seminar on Radiation Protection in Trombay, Dr. Korgaonkar said studies on 180 mice showed a remarkable boosting up of the animals' capacity to bear tumour dose that caused a quick regression of the tumour.

All the mice died within 22 days of being given the tumour dose. But a single injection of groundnut oil 24 hours before start of the irradiation treatment on another group prolonged their lives to up to 10 months.

Radiation dose needed to eradicate tumour was normally beyond the control capacity of the cancer patient, the paper said.

This was due to unavoidable damage to neighbouring normal tissue organs during irradiation of the tumour and toxicity produced in the whole body following irradiation of its part.

INDIA, BRAZIL TO EXPAND TRADE

New Delhi, Dec. 29 (Samachar): India and Brazil have reached a broad understanding on improving mutual trade, economic and technical cooperation and have identified areas in which they could help each other.

India moves ahead

By Yogesh Chadha

The state of emergency imposed in India about 18 months ago, has so far brought about stability and economic achievements in the country. The inflation has been halted, industrial production has gone up, food production having hit the all time high, and the country's foreign exchange reserves position has shown considerable improvement. India is thus poised to make bigger strides in its growth and general well-being.

The ills of inflation, the country had been afflicted with before 1974 have been curbed. In fact, there have been indications of negative inflation, India being an exception among the major countries of the world to have witnessed this phenomenon. Between September, 1974 and February, 1976, the wholesale price index fell from 330.7 to 288. Between March, 1976 and July, 1976, however, the inflationary forces made their presence felt to a certain degree, partly owing to rise in the food prices and this occurred as a result of the delay in the onset of summer monsoons this year. Fortunately, however, this upward trend was halted again as a result of adequate but delayed monsoons as well as increase in the industrial production.

GROWTH RATE

In the field of industrial production, the picture is quite encouraging. From a rise of 2.5 per cent in 1974-75, the industrial production showed a rise of 5.7 percent for the period 1975-76. In the first quarter of 1976-77 (April-June), the growth rate is estimated to be 15 percent. For the year as a whole, the industrial growth is expected to be over 10 percent; this can be appreciated more fully if we take into account the fact that the figure for the period 1973-74 showed a decline of 0.2 percent.

The increase in industrial production has essentially resulted from far less mandays lost in industrial disputes (from 17.1 million in the first half of 1975 to 4.46 million in the second half of that year) adequate supply of coal, cement, power and steel. The transport system has been streamlined and thus goods can be moved more smoothly. The country has made ample progress in the fields of exports of steel and engineering goods, the figure for the latter was an estimated 4000 million rupees last year.

The picture on the food front is quite good, indeed, the production of food grains for the period 1975-76 hit an all time high of 118 million tonnes. The government's food stocks are quite adequate and this, of course, facilitates the smooth operation of public distribution system.

India's foreign exchange reserves position is a far cry from the not too distant past when things were on the dismal side, thanks to the government's firm measures emanating from the present state of emergency. The present foreign exchange reserves of over 22,000 million rupees is a vast improvement over the last year's average of 6,000 million rupees. It is estimated that these reserves will touch the 30,000 million rupee mark over the next few months.

SMUGGLERS

This encouraging improvement has basically resulted from the government's drive against the smugglers whereby remittances from Indians abroad are now mainly repatriated through the legal channel. Earlier, the bulk of the remittances from Indians abroad went to finance the smuggling of gold and imported luxury consumer goods. The operations of these smugglers have now virtually disappeared and they are no longer there to offer Indians abroad more rupees for their hard currency than the existing official rate.

India, without any shadow of doubt, has achieved much during the present state of emergency, but it does not, naturally, follow that we have completely come to grips with our old problems of poverty, disease, incompetence, complacency and greed. It does mean, however, that the state of emergency has brought about the required discipline which, unquestionably is a prerequisite to achieve progress of any description. This climate of discipline and unity should weed out the remanents of any fissiparous tendencies in the country. Let us not let this opportunity slip by - this is the time that we should channel all our talents and resources in the making of a strong and prosperous India.

New hope for cancer cure

By George Mathew

New Delhi: A drug for the treatment of various forms of cancer formulated at the Srinivasamurti Research Centre at Madras offers new hope to the victims of cancer all over the world.

A minor alkaloid, "Vincristine" accepted universally as an anti-neoplastic drug, has been isolated from a plant known as "vinca rosea" and converted into a water soluble sulphate. The plant is an ordinary shrub with pink and white flowers found in abundance in the Eastern and Southern regions of India. The drug has been found particularly effective in the treatment of leukaemia.

One among the 80 alkaloids found in the herb, vincristine, has been shown to prolong life in P-1534 leukaemia and has been received official recognition in the U.S. pharmacopoeia. The drug of which vincristine is an active ingredient is imported from the U.S. and other countries under the trade name "oncovin" (Eli Lilly & Co. Indianapolis, USA) though the plant is exported in large quantities. The percentage yield of this alkaloid is 0.00002 per cent, the usual dose level being 1 mg in a saline solution per week to be given by injection.

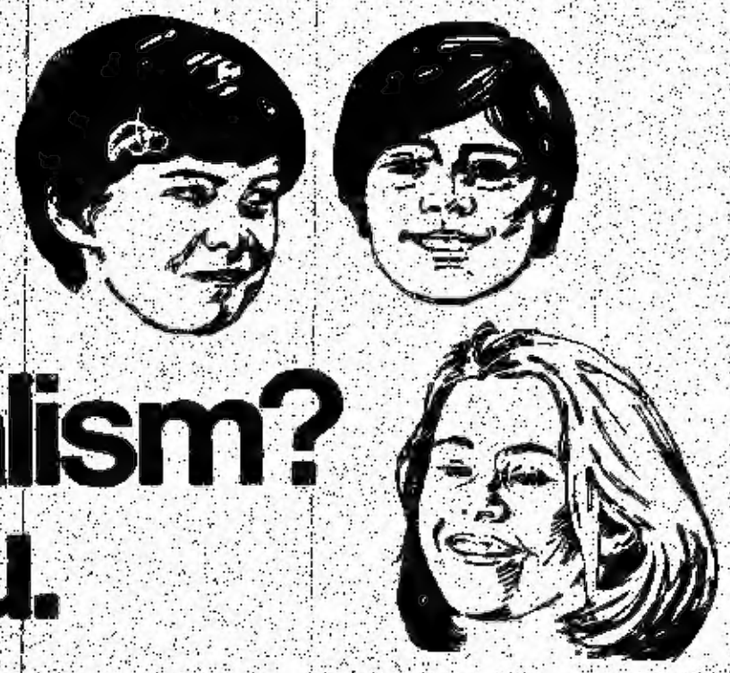
A similar alkaloid, "vinblastine" however, has not so far been used in the chemotherapy of cancer, because of its high toxicity.

TUMOURS

From Patala, a compound called "Lapachol" has been isolated, which is known to be active against two types of solid tumors, "Walker 256 carcinosarcoma" and "Nurphy Sturm lymphosarcoma." The glycoside and acetyl derivatives of "Lapachol" also possess properties to counte mouse lymphocytic leukaemia P-388

Thuthuvalai, a well known South Indian herb used as a house-hold remedy for a variety of ailments, has been investigated at the Institute. It has yielded a glycoalkaloid, B-solamarine, which has shown inhibitory activity against sarcoma 180 in mice and also in 9 KB tumour test system.

Another alkaloid known as "Leriodenine" has been isolated from the heartwood of Agil. This compound is reported to show inhibitory activity against 9-KB tumour test system.



Multiculturalism? It's up to you.

The whole idea behind Multiculturalism is helping Canadians get along together, to understand each other's backgrounds and differences.

While it is a permanent Government policy for all Canadians, Multiculturalism is voluntary. It really is up to us to make it work.

Our Federal Government provides the following programs and facilities to help us preserve our cultural backgrounds:

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
The Multiculturalism Program is designed to assist and promote cultural development of all Canadian groups wishing to preserve and contribute their heritage to Canada. Implementation of the following activities helps to achieve this goal:

Ethnic Groups Liaison
This program makes available its professional resources to assist groups at the national and local levels in organization and communication.

Canadian Identities Program
Strives to strengthen the cultural identity of minority groups and promote a greater understanding and awareness of Canada's cultural diversity through crafts, theater, folk art festivals, and literature.

Canadian Ethnic Studies
Guided by the Canadian Ethnic Studies Advisory Committee programs are developed for research on ethnic studies in Canada. The program of visiting professorships and lectureships at Canadian universities is also administered by the Advisory Committee.

Non-Official Languages Teaching-Aids
Makes funds available for the development and production of teaching materials for language classes.

Multiculturalism Centres Program
Assists voluntary groups to organize multicultural centres in local communities.

Immigrant Integration Program
Assists various groups in helping immigrants to participate more fully in Canadian society.

Projects Grants Program
Makes funds available to voluntary groups in support of a broad spectrum of multicultural activities.

IN THE NATIONAL FILM BOARD
As part of its contribution to the Multiculturalism Program the National Film Board has produced over 400 of its films in 19 different languages. These may be obtained free of charge from National Film Board offices in the following cities: Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Halifax.

IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MAN
The National Museum of Man in Ottawa documents the history of all Canadian ethno-cultural traditions. The museum has accumulated a vast number of artifacts, tape recordings, video tapes and films. Special attention is being placed on such elements as folk architecture, home furnishings, pre-industrial techniques of food production and handicrafts, traditional story-telling, family and community life, feasts and rites. Cultural exhibits and travelling displays are also being prepared.

IN THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES
The National Ethnic Archives program is designed to find and protect ethno-cultural records from loss, damage or deterioration. A staff of area specialists has begun collating records of this rich and important aspect of our heritage through contacts with ethno-cultural organizations, associations, and individuals.

IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY
The National Library has organized a Multilingual Biblio-service. Its aim is to acquire books in non-official languages spoken in Canada and make them available through public libraries, expanding the extant non-official language book collections in most libraries. The first shipment of books in ten languages left Ottawa in March 1975. It is planned to add five new languages annually to a total of 70 languages.

To present your views, or to receive further information, write to:

Multiculturalism, 16th Floor, 66 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M5

Hon. John Munro
Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism

L'hon. John Munro
Ministre chargé du multiculturalisme

A unique paper complex

By Ratna Sahai

Haryana chief minister Banarsi Das Gupta laid on December 8 the foundation stone of a Rs 16.5 crore paper project at Dharuhera which has been identified as a backward district by the state government.

The project, first of its kind in India, West Asia and Asia excepting Japan, is being set up by a non-resident Indian M.M. Sehgal. The plant is expected to be fully operative by 1978.

Speaking on the occasion the chief minister announced a series of concessions and incentives to woo non-resident Indians to set up industries in Haryana. Before long, the chief minister hoped, Haryana would emerge as a premier industrial state in the country.

Mr. Gupta disclosed that a special cell had been opened in the state industries department to promote projects by non-resident Indians.

Following proclamation of emergency last year the government of India announced a number of incentives to non-resident Indians settled abroad to invest in India. Some of the many tax benefits and incentives to prospective investors and companies are:

BENEFITS TO COMPANY

- Twenty percent of the assessable income will be exempted from income-tax for a period of 10 years from the year company commences production.
- An amount calculated at 7.5 percent on the total capital employed will be eligible for education for a period of 5 years from the first year of commercial production.
- The company will be entitled to an investment allowance calculated at 25 percent of the installed cost of plant and machinery, and
- The preliminary expenses of the project would be allowed to be amortized over a period of 10 years from the start of commercial production.

BENEFITS TO SHAREHOLDERS

- Wealth tax exemption on investment in equity shares for five successive years.
- Shares investment to quality upto an aggregate amount of Rs 150,000.
- Income by way of dividends, interest, etc, upto maximum of Rs 3000 in aggregate exempt.

FINANCIAL INCENTIVES TO NON-RESIDENT INDIANS

- Investment made in our project is repatriable in foreign exchange as and when desired by the investor;
- Income or dividend received on such investment is also repatriable in foreign exchange;
- Higher rate of return on investment in our project compared with such return abroad;
- Such funds can also be used in India for other purposes as India has tremendous growth potential.

M.M. Sehgal is the first person to avail of these attractive incentives. To help him set up his project the Haryana government has provided him 130 acres of land at Rs 3.50 per sq. yard.

The paper unit has also been given a property tax holiday for ten years, after which it will be levied at 50 percent of the actual rate.

There would be no electricity duty levied on the project for an unspecified period and a moratorium has been put on the payment of inter-state sales tax for five years. The unit would reimburse the amount without interest in ten equal instalments thereafter. (The inter-state sales tax annually would come to Rs 1.3 crore).

Sehgal Papers, the chief minister said, would reap maximum advantages because it was located in a backward district. The Haryana Financial Corporation offers two percent concession in its interest rates to non-resident Indians setting up units in such areas.

Chief Minister Gupta also announced a token participation by the state government in Sehgal Papers worth Rs 25 lakh.

Sehgal Papers will be manufacturing fine quality writing and printing papers, carbonless paper and soft tissues for toilet rolls, facial tissues, kitchen towels and so on.

The project has a tremendous potential since the kind of products it will manufacture are much in demand in India as well as abroad.

Production of highgrade tissue paper will be based on pulp made in the country. For other products, the plant will use unconventional raw materials like rags and straw.

Soft tissue paper for toilet rolls, facial tissues, kitchen towels etc, are presently not being manufactured in India and the entire demand is being met by imports. The same is the case with carbonless paper.

Mr. Sehgal's American collaborators are presently shipping their products to countries in the Middle East, Hong Kong Singapore and Australia and have given an undertaking that they would export Sehgal Papers from the very first year of production.

Earlier, welcoming the guests, M.M. Sehgal, Chairman and Managing Director of the project, said his unit would help save substantial foreign exchange, by manufacturing for the first time in the country special varieties of tissue and carbonless paper. The US collaborators in the project, Mr. Sehgal said, had already given his project the sole rights to technical knowhow in the entire region.

It had been one of his favourite dreams, for quite sometime, Mr. Sehgal said, "to set up an ambitious industrial unit in my homeland. And I am very grateful to all my friends and well-wishers who have made it possible to make this dream come true."

Mr. Sehgal left India while he was only 21 and spent about 18 years doing business all over the world primarily in the US. But he always yearned to do "something more interesting and challenging in his own country."

Finally, last year he decided to set up an ambitious paper manufacturing complex which would be the envy of many a country in this part of the world.

Addressing thmammoth colourful gathering in this backward area of Haryana Mr. Sehgal hopes that many other "non-resident Indians would make necessary efforts to understand the potential India presents today for industry and business and then to exploit this potential speedily, thereby contributing to India's socio-economic advance."

"The country had been ruthlessly robbed of its vast resources over the last two centuries by the British who had suppressed our sentiments, aspirations and abilities resulting in continued suffering and impoverishment of the masses."

However, Mr. Sehgal was pleased to note, that the era of colonial exploitation was long over and the bold and pragmatic policies of prime minister Indira Gandhi had created a new atmosphere of discipline and stability conducive to rapid all round socioeconomic development. India, he said, was on the threshold of modernisation and if only the people worked harder a better and more meaningful life to the common man would no longer remain a distant dream.

Mr. Sehgal was particularly grateful to the Haryana government for their ready cooperation and help, adding that his project would give priority in the matter of employment to all those who had been deprived of their land to make way for the setting up of the industrial estate at Dharuhera.

NPA Feature Service.

Hon Banarsi Das Gupta, Chief Minister of Haryana [Left] laying the foundation stone of Sehgal Papers at Dharuhera. He announced a series of benefits to woo non-resident Indians set up industries in the province.

Book Review

Democracy or dictatorship?

DEMOCRACY OR DICTATORSHIP IN INDIA? by The Committee for Freedom in India, 110 S. Dearborn, #820, Chicago, Illinois 60603. $1.50 [plus .35 for postage and handling].

The rich democratic freedoms of a people cannot be ignored. Leaders of a country must give priority to the rights of the people through their representatives in the Parliament, forego personal power and gains and seek a mandate through fresh general elections when their party's credibility to govern is lost in the eyes of the people.

However, over the last 15 months, what Mrs. Gandhi and her associates - the present regime in India - have done to Indian democracy, government and to the people of India through a blundering propagation of internal "emergency" and facile reforms, proves that no priority exists for the rights of the people; that the country has been seriously betrayed by Mrs. Gandhi and her misdirected followers; that the struggle which the once great leaders of India undertook against the British to free the country from dommance and authoritarianism has finally come to naught. The latest of news from India also proves what Mrs. Gandhi's quest for absolute power includes 59 Constitutional amendments without the benefit of a systematic and open debate on the amendments involved; there is no justification for these changes when the country is in an artificial state of siege through the emergency and while many of the leading parliamentarians are still rotting in jail.

For anyone interested in what is happening in India after June, 1975, and also in many parts of the world where people are concerned about the repression in India, an excellent handbook has been issued recently by Committee for Freedom in India, Chicago, Illinois. The book, Democracy or Dictatorship in India? (ed) Anand Kumar, is the first anthology of many of the relevant documents, statements, and counter-arguments about the emergency rule in India declared in June, 1975, and still continuing, to become and institutionalised dictatorship. All of the material in the book is painstakingly collected (as the documentation proves), and consists of speeches, letters, and articles by leading Indian parliamentarians; reports from Indian and foreign newspapers and journals, petitions by leading members of various organizations throughout the world; resolutions and complaints by bodies such as the AFofL-CIO and Amnesty International, etc.

The book is basically divided into four sections:

1. "Why Emergency Etc.?" This is an introductory section which examines how and why the emergency rule was imposed. Statements and justifications of the emergency by Mrs. Gandhi, T.N. Kaul (Indian Ambassador to Washington, are countered by a moving and well-structured letter from J.P. Narayan from Chandigareh jail in India, a stunningly truthful speech by Krishna Kant, member of Rajya Sabha (India's Upper House), a statement from Karpoori Thakur - Ex-Chief Minister, Bihar, etc.
2. "Emergency is Good (?) for India". Examines the aspect of the emergency which claims that emergency is good for the average Indian and the people of India generally. Again, it includes statements of Mrs. Gandhi and spokesmen of the Indian Embassy in Washington, D.C. The statements are countered by Dr. Subramanyam Swamy, a professional economist and also a member of the Indian Parliament, Ashok Mitra, Former Chief Economic Advisor to the Government of India, and other articles, news clippings, etc. about the real state of the Indian economy after the emergency.
3. "Human Rights and the Emergency". Examines the issue of the repression and denial of the fundamental human rights since the imposition of censorship of the press, random unconditional arrests of tens of thousands of civilians under the so-called MISA (Maintenance of Internal Security Act), etc. Again the thrust is the same - the present regime of India vs. the people of India. Includes petitions and apeals and names of hundreds of people who signed them throughout the world - these were then sent to Mrs. Gandhi, Fakrudin Ahmed (President of India), etc.
4. "The Resistance and Response". In short, this is a continuation of section 3 concerning what has been and can be done about the current situation in India. Includes copies of the resolutions determined by various organization in the U.S., by the Indian Underground (Opposition); complaints by way of those filed by Senator Edward Kennedy, Congresswoman Bella Abzug and recorded in the Congressional Record-Proceedings of the 94th Congress.

By P.A. Augustine

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War Against Filth In Patna

By P.A. Augustine

Patna has earned much notoriety for its filth and shabbiness. The shabbiness may yet remain but the filth may go. This hope has been kindled by the appearance of cheap sanitary latrines, popularly known as **Sulabh Shauchalaya**, all over this historic city. In the war against filth, Patna may even prove an inspiration to other cities plagued by similar problems.

Formerly, open spaces were used for defecation. Now, gleaming toilets have risen close to those blots on Patna's landscape. To discourage inveterate polluters of open spaces, these have been fenced off with barbed wire. Large boards all over the city exhort the citizens to use the facilities provided and thus help keep the city clean. What is more heartening, the exhortation is being heeded.

The new drive to clean the city has been launched jointly by the **Sulabh Shauchalaya**, a voluntary organisation, and the Patna Municipal Corporation. The Corporation defrays the cost of construction of latrines, but the actual construction and their maintenance rest with the voluntary organisation. It has erected latrines at 65 strategic spots in the city at a total cost of Rs 9 lakh.

The cleanliness drive has met with undreamed of success, and a large number of people are using the facilities. Leg-weary rickshaw pullers and others of their ilk avail themselves of the bathing facilities also. The users are charged a nominal fee of 5 to 10 paise per person. Although there is no strict enforcement of collection, the fee is being paid in the vast majority of cases.

The first latrine under the present project was built in 1974. Today the total number of such places has risen to 700. The Corporation has set a target of establishing 40,000 "rooms" for the city. The central government has also sanctioned a sum of Rs 1.4 crore for the ambitious plan which will give Patna city a new look.

UTILITY

The problem was a gigantic one. What was needed was an inexpensive and easy-to-build structure which could be constructed on a mass scale and within the limited financial resources. Therefore, the Sulabh Shauchalaya was so designed as to keep the cost minimum and utility maximum. It costs only Rs 500 to build the new convenience whereas the cost of a conventional septic tank is over Rs 1000. The tank of the new type latrine has two chambers. The bottom is not cemented and the walls are lined with bricks with gaps between them but are not plastered. Only one of the chambers is in use at a time.

The water and the gas generated in this chamber seep into the surrounding soil through the gaps in the wall. When one of the chambers is filled up, the inlet is blocked and the other chamber is put to use. Meanwhile, the first chamber is allowed to dry up completely. When completely dry, the sludge can be easily removed with a spade. No special assistance is required. It is claimed by the designers that a chamber need be emptied only once every four years.

FERTILISER

The dry sludge makes excellent fertiliser. It looks like black soil and can be handled without any discomfort.

The next phase of the project is to persuade people to build similar latrines in their homes. The corporation gives a grant of Rs 200 for every such latrine built. A poor householder can even obtain a loan for the remainder of the cost which is repayable in easy instalments. A part of the sum sanctioned by the central government is to be used for giving loans.

The ambitious clean-up project is the brainchild of Mr. Bindeshwar Pathak, a practical Gandhian. He has made it his life's mission to inculcate clean habits in the citizens of Patna. Braced by the success of the Patna venture, he has similar plan for other cities of Bihar. Work is already underway in 38 cities in different parts of the state.

Mr. Pathak is happy that the people of Patna have responded very well to his "keep the city clean" campaign. The success of the campaign can be judged from the fact that the daily collection at Gandhi Maidan in central Patna alone amount to Rs 100 per day. The latrines are clean and free of any bad odour. With the growing popularity of these latrines, the malodorous welcome a visitor to Patna used to receive has been considerably softened. However, one does come across some citizens stubbornly taking to the open fields to relieve themselves, but these sights are expected to become rare as the spirit of cleanliness catches further momentum. A move is under way to ban the outrageous "service latrines" from which night soil has to be carried away by sweepers. All service latrines were to have been scrapped long ago, but they have somehow survived.

CITIES

A septic tank is often beyond the means of poor families. But with the low cost of the new latrines and with the availability of loans, no householder can offer an excuse for not building one.

Many cities in the country have evinced great interest in the Patna venture. Administrators, baffled by the gigantic problem of dirt and the pollution of open grounds, are watching with interest the continued success of the project in Patna which has proved that our urban problems are capable of simple solutions without massive investment.

NFA Feature Service.

MOVING?
If you are moving —
send us promptly
your new address.

CREATE
COMMUNITY JOBS NOW.
GET YOUR APPLICATION IN
BY FEBRUARY 4TH.

Canada Works
Young Canada Works

The restoration of historical buildings, the construction of a fire hall, the replacement of an outdated water system. If you stop and think about it there are probably many good projects that could create jobs and be of great benefit to your community.

This year, a new job creation program called Canada Works will help fight unemployment by providing funds to groups and organizations including private businesses, for worthwhile community projects.

If you have a project that can provide a minimum of five jobs for unemployed people in your area, submit your application to Canada Works.

But do it now. The deadline for applications is February 4th.

Right now, your Canada Manpower Centre has application forms and a Canada Works "Guide to Applicants" that describes the program and how to apply.

Visit your Canada Manpower Centre today.

Canada Works: Make it work in your community.

This summer Young Canada Works will help reduce student unemployment by creating jobs in your community. The students will work on projects of community benefit that will enable them to test their career aspirations.

Any established organization can submit an application to Young Canada Works.

Your proposal should provide a minimum of three student jobs for six consecutive weeks. Projects can operate for up to 14 weeks between May and September. Your local CMC has a Young Canada Works "Guide" and application form.

Submit your application now. The deadline for Young Canada Works is February 4th.

Young Canada Works for students in your community.

Manpower and Immigration
Bud Cullen
Minister

Main-d'oeuvre et Immigration
Bud Cullen
Ministre

IT'S GOING TO WORK FOR YOUR COMMUNITY.

Taking the press to the people

By A Special Correspondent

Between 70 and 90 percent of the population of developing countries lives in the rural areas, but almost without exception, newspapers are published in urban centres only.

The urban newspapers contain little of interest to the country person, whose problems and interests are not the same at all, and, in addition, it is only rarely that publishers have the financial or practical means to get their newspapers to the countryside.

On top of this, much of the rural population is illiterate, or only partly literate, complicating the communications problem even further.

This seemingly insoluble problem was at the heart of a seminar held in Bali, Indonesia, by a special committee of the International Federation of Newspaper and Publication Editors (FIEJ).

A recently published report on the seminar, spelling out all the problems and suggesting a few solutions, is giving governments and development agencies food for thought. A foreword to the report stresses that rural newspapers would be a vital contribution to a country's economic and social development, but they must not be introduced at any price.

Country people do not have the same ideas and the same approach to life as those living in cities or even in provincial towns, and newspapers must be tailored to their attitudes, the foreword says.

It stresses: "In approaching the people of the rural areas, the press or media in general must be very careful not to disorient the people and engender confusion in the society."

At the same time, however, the newspapers should bring new ideas to the attention to the country-liver in order to help him improve his own lot, and by extension the country's economy.

The seminar recognized a basic economic fact of the press which is that it is extremely expensive and precarious to open a newspaper, particularly in a poor rural area where income and therefore advertising is limited at the best, and often non-existent.

In other words, the implantation of a newspaper in a rural zone would be best done by existing publishers, but with help from the government and international aid agencies.

A Dutch expert gave the seminar the following view: "In developing countries, the creation of an infrastructure upon which information-rendering is based is a matter of similar importance as the organization of education, public health and public utilities such as electricity and water supplies."

But, the expert, Dr. W. Van Norden, went on: "Governments should not interfere directly with the local and regional press. Sponsored by the government, a special development organization should be set up to stimulate activity in the rural areas, with funds from the government."

But many governments do not have the necessary funds, the seminar heard, and international aid is indispensable.

This is where the FIEJ, which groups publishers and press specialists, could come in. The FIEJ, the seminar was told, could act as a go-between in contracting specialised United Nations agencies and could also give direct help itself with the loan of technical and management staff to the developing nations.

The seminar suggested that national press organizations in the industrialized nations should interest their own governments in promoting press development in selected target countries within the framework of bilateral assistance programmes.

The results of the seminar's deliberations on the role of governments in mass media are particularly relevant in the light of similar discussions at the UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization) general conference in Nairobi.

In the Kenyan capital, the Soviet Union put forward a text stipulating that governments should shoulder their mass media responsibilities - a suggestion which horrified the United State and other western countries, who said it would open the door to governmental control of the media.

The motion caused such a stir it was sent back to committee for revision, and in the end it was buried for two years until the next general conference.

The FIEJ not surprisingly, given the financial interests of its members came out strongly against a government-controlled press, except in cases of absolute necessity.

It said: "The press should bring about 'participation through understanding' and therefore should not be an instrument of a government, but an institution which assists a government in developing tools for better decision-making."

But how can newspapers, given all the financial and practical problems involved, be made to become a natural part of rural life?

The Bali seminar studied two possibilities which, with the right determination, could help solve the problem.

The first method was a mobile printing shop, a little like a mobile library, and the other was a containerised printing shop, with more refined equipment, but still only temporarily established in one spot.

The mobile printing shop looks rather like a glorified camping min-bus and costs, everything included, only 11,000 US dollars.

The photographic and printing equipment is installed in Volkswagen minibus study to take even the roughest of country roads.

Manned by a driver-technician and a qualified journalist, it travels from village to village, publishing a local newspaper of four pages.

With a network of local stringers - often village chiefs or even local gossip-mongers - the mobile unit can produce newspapers of rural interest at minimum cost.

The containerised printing shop is more sophisticated and costs more - about 56,000 dollars.

As its name suggests, it is transported on the back of a lorry in the form of a giant container, but once it is off-loaded it opens up into a proper printing establishment, including even rotaprint equipment.

It has many obvious advantages over the cheaper mobile unit, but its disadvantages are that a concrete floor has to be laid for it and it needs on-the-spot water and electricity supplies.

It would not suit the pocket of newspaper proprietors in all countries, but in countries where the press is healthy and flourishing, such as Nigeria, it would be a boon, experts say.

NO REDUCTION IN EXTERNAL DEBTS

New Delhi, Dec. 31 (Samachar): India does not consider a drawing down of the foreign exchange reserves for reducing external debt as feasible or advisable at present, it is learnt.

The current level of foreign exchange reserves is comfortable for meeting the short-term needs of the economy but not excessive enough to facilitate liquidation of some foreign debt.

Films

ARCHANA (Bengali)
Directed by PK Gang

The story of this fil
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when Hindu and Mus
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Janak Maden
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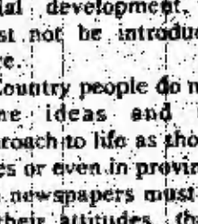

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Gill, M.A.
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Daman Malik
B.A., CLU
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Ladis DaSilva
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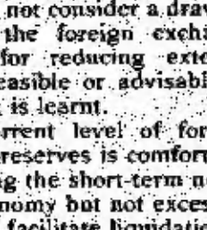

Mahindar Chug
291-8090

Inder Jandoo
293-1578

Films

ARCHANA (Bengali)
Directed by PK Ganguly

The story of this film goes back to the days, some 30 years ago, when Hindu and Muslim masses were out to destroy each other. Archana's parents-in-law are burnt to death and she herself is saved by a Muslim neighbour from a similar fate. She loses touch with her husband, and her relations in Calcutta, with whom she hoped to stay, lose their interest in her; for, she could no longer bring them saris from Dacca.

The central emotion of the film is pathos and the director's successful bid is for authenticity. He is able to typify Archana as a poignant story of refugees from East Bengal who wished to survive but could not, in a context of insane cruelty. Yet the story ends on a happy note. Amidst the derangement of the collective mind, there are individual acts of human goodness. Archana, once a zamindar's wife, roams the streets; a stranger is moved to sympathy and he and his wife take her in their home. She also gets back her lost husband, whose memory and speech are restored by a compassionate doctor. Meaning and dignity return to Archana's life, though an overwhelming sense of bitterness lingers. The story is told in the neatness of a good composition, no frills, no fringes. Shot in semi-documentary style, it is prevented by a few artistic strokes form being merely documentary. The passage of time is depicted in multi-partite scenes shot by multi-cameras; images in stills overlap fluid ones to mark changes in time and action.

Archana's feckless husband Debashis (Satindra Bhattacharya) and the doctor (Subhendu Chatterjee) are remarkable in their life-like impersonations. The former is able to reflect in his face the scars on his mind. Madhavi Chakravarty as Archana is pleasingly natural.

touching but does not degenerate into sniff-sobbing sentimentality.

UDHAR KA SINDOOR
Directed by Chander Vohra
Produced by LV Prasad

L V Prasad has found a catchy title in 'Udhar Ka Sindoor'. It follows the evergreen lines of middleclass domestic drama; a young man is forced to desert his lady love and marry for money. The Bombay touches are predictable, the hero is an adopted son who proves his devotion to the family through a marriage, which will in turn provide a dowry for the daughter of the house. The family's wealth incidentally has been squandered by the natural son. The blind girl he marries for her 70,000 of course turns out to be the sister of his inamorata. On discovering this the blind bride provides a solultion to the entanglement by poisoning herself. With her death the Sindoor she had 'borrowed' from her sister is returned to the rightful owner.

All Bharatmuni's nine rasas are present, though sorrow and sacrcifice predominate. There are discontinuities in narraion and the two sub-plots complicate the process. Jeetendra, Asha Parekh and Reena Roy, the principal players, overplay delights and sorrows. Emotionalism is given free rein, which is why the film is drawing large crowds in its fourth week in the capital. This apart, Jeetendra acquits himself well, and Reena Roy with her voluptuous figure makes a gay, glamorous heroine. But Asha Parekh's belief that merely fluttering her eyelashes is proof of blindness, is carrying credulity too far. The others in the cast, Asrani, Manju Bansal, Dheeraj, Prema Narayan, Urmilla Bhatt and Manmohan Krishna, enact their customary screen roles in standard fashion.

This film leaves one with the question: should not cinema-hall proprietors be legally required to provide free aspirin to their clients?
DARSHAK

GINNY AUR JOHNNY
Directed by Mahmood
Screenplay and dialogue by Abrar Alvi

When a film borrows plot, style and sequence from another, comparisons become compulsive. Mahmood's Ginny aur Jonny is at best a take off on O'Neill's Paper Moon. Mahmood's locale is contemporary Bombay and not all the sequences he borrows from the original transfer comfortably. The travelling salesman who bumps along in his old jalopy hawking bibles for a living is small—town America all right. The same idea transplanted to this country, with the Koran or the Gita replacing the Bible, lacks authenticity.

The theme concerns itself with an impish 9—year—old orphan's search for love, and her attachment to the conman companion who takes her under his wing. A certain camaraderie grows between this odd duo, as they racketeer around together. Precocious Ginny outshines Johnny at every trick and rescues him in many a risky operation. But this tough little prankster has a perverse desire for security; she demands that Johnny adopt her and turn to a more respectable livelihood. To this end Ginny outmanoeuvres Johnnyy himself and her rivals-the bottle and shapely Helen, the cabaret dancer. Johnny is reformed and Ginny gets her own way and a parent.

Mahmood slips in and out of disguises and provides some heavy comedy. His mimicry of various provincial characters is by now familiar. Ginny, who (like Tatum O'Neill) is actually his own daughter, is a deft young actress and charms, at moments. An incredibly large number of guest appearances may be noticed; Hema Malini as Ginny's mother, Randhir Kapoor as an amorous jeweller, Rishi Kapoor as a parsi cashier, Rajesh Khanna as police officer, Preeti Ganguly as Ginny's friend, and many more in bit roles. The direction is scarcely worth mentioning, as the only time the camera seems to have been moved around is during Helen's voluptuous dance number.

This film will raise some rather obvious laughs, if one has seen the original it may raise some groans.

Darshak in Democratic World

Apprenticeship training prepares people to enter skilled trades and earn a better living.

This is what Ontario is doing to help provide that training.

Ontario's growing economy has created a continuing need for qualified individuals in all fields, and especially in the skilled trades.

To meet this demand, the Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities Apprenticeship Program offers systematic on-the-job training and related classroom instruction in many trades.

Depending on the trade, an apprenticeship varies in length from 2 to 5 years, and apprentices are paid an increasing percentage of the going rate for fully-qualified tradespeople. At the conclusion of the training period, an apprentice will qualify for a Certificate of Apprenticeship and, where applicable, a Certificate of Qualification.

Your Ontario Government has prepared a special booklet, "Training for the Skilled Trades", which describes the apprenticeship program, lists the trades which it covers and explains how to get into the program.

For your free copy, write to:
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Ministry of Colleges and Universities
Mowat Block, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B9

Ministry of Colleges and Universities
Harry C. Parrott, DDS, Minister

William G. Davis, Premier

Province of Ontario

Active Thunder Bay ICA

The India-Canada Association has been very active in recent months. Mr. Shafiuzzaman, who was the President of the Association, moved to Vancouver, and was succeeded to that post by P.D. Sharma, who was till then the Vice-President of the Association. V. Lalhani in turn succeeded Mr. Sharma as the Vice-President.

The members of the India-Canada Association feel strongly that our children and young adults should not lose touch with the traditions and culture of the ancient civilization of India. It is also our earnest wish that our Association should welcome participation of Canadians interested in India's culture in our different activities.

With these goals in mind, the association has made full membership available to all Canadians interested in the culture and traditions of India. We are pleased to report that Canadians in turn have responded warmly to our gesture of friendship, and their participation in our activities has greatly strengthened the useful role the association plays in our community.

One of the major activities of the association has been to enlist the services of a noted Indian dancer, Miss Menaka Thakkar to teach Indian classical and folk dances to Indian children and young women as well as to Canadian youth interested in this ancient Indian art form.

Miss Thakkar is a well-known Indian professional dancer trained in the Bharat-Natyam and Udissi schools of Indian dancing. She is at present settled in Toronto, where she has a well-attended dance school. She also gives frequent performances in Canada and the United States, and has performed twice in Thunder Bay to capacity audiences. She has so far given five lessons in Thunder Bay, and five more lessons will complete her first course in Indian dancing. Canadians interested in joining her next course in Indian dancing are asked to get in touch with the executive of the India-Canada Association. (Telephone 344-7860).

Another regular activity of the India-Canada Association has been the showing of Indian Cultural movies, with English sub-titles. These have been uniformly well-attended.

The India-Canada Association also participated in the recently-held Folklore Festival. An exhibit featured the arts and crafts of India. On stage the young members of our association performed a folk dance, which drew lusty applause from the audience. We also had a booth for the sale of Indian foods and delicacies, and on both days, we are pleased to report, our booth was continuously crowded, and supply could not keep pace with the demand.

In the months ahead, we have planned a number of other activities, and the association invites enquiries from interested persons.

Toronto schools to teach Punjabi

The Toronto Board of Education has been asked to offer a high school credit course in Panjabi.

Panjabi, one of the main languages in India, is spoken by approximately 50,000 people in Metro Toronto.

This is the first request the Board has had for a course in any of the many languages from the Asian sub-continent. The Board has responded positively to requests similar to this one from many ethnic groups and now offers courses in 21 languages other than English and French.

The School Programs Committee of the Board approved the experimental course in Panjabi to begin at Summer School 1977. Panjabi will also be offered during the 1977-78 night school program. This will be the first credit course in Panjabi to be offered in Metro Toronto.

Nova Scotia ICA celebrates childrens' day

Armdale, N.S.

International Childrens' Day was celebrated under the auspices of the Indo-Canadian Association at St. Patrick's Junior High School on the 18th November, 1976.

On the spot Art competition, Fancy Dress, Dances and individual and group stage performances highlighted the celebrations. The colorful dresses and happy carefree faces of the children gave the school gym a Disney world atmosphere.

The variety of fancy dresses ranged from the tiny "rabbit" to the stately "Prince". The hall was live with "Mic-Mac Indians", "peasants", "balloon boys", and "Mickey Mice".

The prevailing mood was so jovial and friendly that to the utter frustration of the "cowboy" his gun refused to shoot at the audience.

If children keep up the good work their affections might overwhelm and completely engulf the older generation so that we will not have to wait for a happy world until they grow up.

This was the first big function for the year 1976-77. Indo-Canadian Association promises a busy and interesting schedule for this year.

Merlon L. Mills.

Indo-U.S. accord on air lines

New Delhi, Dec. 27 (Samachar): India and the USA have agreed on avoidance of double taxation of incomes of international airlines of the two countries.

On behalf of the two Governments, S.R. Mehta, Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes from Indian side and David T. Schneider, Charge d'Affairs, U.S. Embassy, from U.S. side exchanged letters here which provide that profits of Air-India will not be taxed in the USA and those of Panama and TWA will not be taxed in India.

India has entered into similar limited agreements in respect of air and/or shipping profits with Afghanistan, Iran, Italy, Lebanon, Romania and Switzerland.

Six million sterilised

New Delhi: According to the Minister of State for Health and Family Planning, more than 5.6 million persons had accepted sterilisation up to the end of November against the annual target of 4.3 million sterilisations.

He said the historic national population policy declared on April 16, 1976, had been instrumental in giving a new dimension to this programme and had helped in creating an unprecedented and most favourable climate for the voluntary acceptance of the small family norm.

Remittances rise

The Government's policy of firmness towards smugglers and foreign exchange manipulators and incentives to non-resident Indians has resulted in a substantial increase in the foreign exchange remittances from abroad. The inward remittances through authorised channels between January and September 1976, touched a record figure of Rs. 11,280 million. The total remittances for the whole of the calendar year 1975 were of the order of Rs. 10,530 million.

An Ethnic Error!

Man who received apology as Pakistani says he's a Tanzanian of Indian origin.

Brampton - Five Bramalea youths were made to do research for an essay on Pakistan as punishment for painting racial slogans outside a Bramalea man's house but the victim, Deag Nensy, 30, is a Tanzanian citizen of East Indian origin.

Both Judge Donald August of provincial court and assistant crown prosecutor Anthony Williams said yesterday the victim's ethnic origin was never really brought out in court after the five youths pleaded guilty to a mischief charge in October and were ordered to write the essays.

The five were given absolute discharges on Monday. Judge August said he subsequently did find out from a probation officer that Mr. Nensy was not a Pakistani, but thought it was irrelevant.

"As far as the victim was concerned, the youths apologized to him and cleaned up the slogans," the judge said. "I was satisfied with that. But, I wanted them to apologize to all the Pakistani people and the country."

Judge August said he did not change the essay topics after he found out because of this and because the slogans were anti-Pakistani.

The judge was interviewed after Mr. Nensy telephoned The Globe and Mail to point out that he was not an immigrant from Pakistan as stated in a story about Monday's court appearance of the five youths.

Mr. Nensy, who is the manager of a company and has been in Canada for about a year and a half, said: "I don't care whether they did research on India or Pakistan. My objective was to let them understand that people of other colors are not riffraff. And the judge achieved this objective."

He said that after he complained to police in September, he had to write to Premier William Davis's office to get action on his complaint. A police spokesman said, however, that police began an investigation as soon as they received Mr. Nensy's complaint and were doing their best.

The five were also ordered by Judge August to spend an evening with the family of the Canada-Pakistan Association President, which included a spicy meal.

Charged in the incident were David Welmore, 16, Wayne Dean, 17, Michael LaCroix, 17, Robert James Taylor, 17, and Lawrence Bennie, 17.

[The Globe and Mail]

Ray to head film jury

New Delhi, Dec. 26 (Samachar): Satyajit Ray will head a nine-member international jury for the forthcoming Sixth International Film Festival of India.

Soviet Director S. Gerasimov, maker of "And Quiet Flows the Don", Japanese film critic and theoretician Prof. N. Tegawa, British writer-journalist Wolf Mankowitz, Swedish director Vilget Sjoman and Hungarian director Peter Bacco are on the jury.

Girish Karnad, actor-director and a former Principal of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, is the other Indian member of the jury.

Latin American film-maker Glauber Roha of Brazil and Mahatma Traore of Senegal are the other members of the jury that will judge the feature and short films entered in the competitive section of the Festival.

An official announcement said in all fifty film personalities from all over the world had also been invited.

Fifteen journalists representing reputed magazines, newspapers and art journals have also been invited.

The Multicultural History Society of Ontario

The multicultural History Society of Ontario was recently founded in order to collect and preserve material touching upon the immigrant, ethnic and multicultural experience of all the province's citizens.

The Society receives financial support from Wintario and is in close liaison with the Archives of Ontario. With the aid of all communities, the Society can help our archives, universities, and libraries to become centres of multicultural learning and research.

The Society invites all those who are interested in working in such a programme either as volunteers or researchers to make further inquiry in writing to the Society.

THE MULTITICULTURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF ONTARIO

5 Hoskin Ave Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H7

Opposition to Indira wins friends and influence

India's underground movement has changed its strategy. Until a few weeks ago it had tried to press Indira Gandhi — through mass demonstrations, clandestine propaganda and open petitions — into lifting her emergency rule. But last month's formal postponement of elections for yet another year — breaking explicit promises to members of the ruling Congress party — has convinced the underground leaders that the present government is irreversibly authoritarian. So their priority now is to get Mrs. Gandhi out.

Not by violence. The underground campaign against Mrs. Gandhi claims to be the only non-left-wing revolutionary force in the world, disavowing both bloodshed and class struggle. Indeed, it might even be called right-wing, since it is dominated by the Hindu communalist party, Jana Sangh, and its banned "cultural" (some say paramilitary) affiliate, the RSS. But its platform at the moment has only one, non-ideological, plank: to bring democracy back to India.

The underground movement has become progressively bolder in the 17 months since the emergency was imposed, partly because of tacit support from the forces of Mrs. Gandhi's law and order. Last week sympathetic policemen helped one of its most wanted leaders, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, to slip out of the country through a major airport. Sympathetic censors have passed political messages through the post and in and out of jail; agents in post offices have disconnected troublesome taps on telephones; civil servants have provided access to official files.

One of these files which was leaked to the opposition provides an explanation for Mrs. Gandhi's unexpected decision to postpone the election. Several of her intelligence services are said to have told her that under present circumstances she would win only 220 to 270 seats in the lower house — at best 130 fewer than the Congress party won at the last election in 1971 and only a bare majority in a 520-seat house.

Communications have become so easy for the underground that its top leaders talk by telephone almost every day — sometimes on international lines — using codes and false names. When vulnerable urban printing presses are confiscated, clandestine newspapers are duplicated on hundreds of small local machines and delivered by truck and bicycle. Money is no object for the movement: 60,000-70,000 small contributions have been collected. Underground leaders are given sanctuary in homes throughout the country, even when they are known to have high prices on their heads. The movement claims that not a single activist has been caught because of an informer. Some 30,000 men on the wanted list are still at large.

The ground troops of this operation consist of tens of thousands of cadres who are organized down to the village level into four-man cells. Most of them are RSS regulars, though more and more new young recruits are coming in. The other opposition parties which started out as partners in the underground have effectively abandoned the field to the Jana Singh and RSS, especially since the arrest last June of India's most notable fugitive, the Socialist railway leader, George Fernandes. The Socialists had been carrying out an independent campaign of railway sabotage; this continues today as a freelance effort by disgruntled railwaymen.

The function of the RSS cadre network — and of the thousand or so militants who are travelling throughout India at any one time — is mainly to spread the anti-Gandhi word. Once the ground is prepared and political consciousness raised, so the leaders argue, any spark can set off the revolutionary prairie fire.

One likely flashpoint, according to underground strategists, would be a protest against forced sterilisation. There were 21 incidents this autumn in the state of Uttar Pradesh alone in which Mrs. Gandhi's central reserve police fired on angry crowds; 467 people are alleged to have been killed.

NO OIL TO COOK WITH

Another potential source of spontaneous combustion are the price rises and shortages many Indians are suffering from despite the well-publicised stabilising effect of the emergency. A disappearance of cooking oil in Bombay recently led to attacks on ration shops and obliged the government to rush in supplies from other states. Mrs. Gandhi conceded at the recent Congress party meeting at Gauhati that price control is weakening — and blamed it on a relaxation of the emergency.

This claim about relaxation is hotly contested by her opponents. True, some well-known political figures have been released from jail but an estimated 10,000 others are said to have been arrested sine June. About half of these were taken into custody in Bombay at the end of October during a visit by Mrs. Gandhi's son Sanjay, although most were released the next day. Another category of prisoner, however, is still filling the jails — such as the Times of India assistant editor, Mr. Sundar Rajan, who was recently arrested for a piece he wrote for a foreign newspaper. He is one of some 270 imprisoned journalists.

Another index of increasing repression cited by the opposition is the number of prisoners who have died under mysterious circumstances. These include a well-known lawyer and a smuggler who was an ally-turned-enemy of Sanjay Gandhi. The smuggler's body was found in the Jumna river, 11 miles from Delhi's Tihar jail from which he allegedly escaped.

Stories like these are grist for the underground mill which circulates news (and rumours) not fit to print in India's censored press. Underground papers also reprint critical foreign reports on India to convince the timid that the outside world cares. One result of 17 months of underground propaganda, say its purveyors, is that the timid are becoming less so.

Still, the underground leaders do not delude themselves that revolution is round the corner. Public opinion, they accept, needs to be further prepared. And four key target groups must be mobilised; dissident Congressmen; dissident bureaucrats and police; students; and organized labour. The Jana Sangh is not counting on the peasants as a revolutionary force in the Maoist style because it will not promise radical land reform. But it is trying to educate the peasants — and solicit their money.

Students and labour, it claims, have already been largely won over; the Jana Sangh controls most of the important student unions, and in October three important trade unions — one pro-Jana Sangh, one pro-Socialist and one pro-Marxist — combined forces to fight for a restoration of workers' bonuses through a series of one-day strikes and petitions. Bureaucrats and Congress party members are harder to draw into the opposition camp because they have more to lose. Corrupt and power-hungry civil servants and policemen have been the major beneficiaries of the emergency; the going rates for services rendered are said to have multiplied four to 10 times. But many officers and officials are uncomfortable in their new roles and play both sides.

Dr. Swamy, who last month became the first member to be expelled from India's parliament on political grounds, characterises the present system as a bureaucratic dictatorship. "If Mrs. Gandhi had a party running this country, I would have been apprehensive. But by transferring power from the party to the bureaucracy, she has made it overbearing, irresponsible and corrupt. This is our single biggest advantage."

NAMES NOT ON THE LIST

Members of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party have not been insensitive to this erosion of their power. Some members of parliament now insist on police protection when they tour their constituencies. Others have a more specific reason for opposing the new regime: their names are not on Sanjay Gandhi's list of 250 new candidates to replace sitting members.

Until recently Congress discontent was expressed largely in private criticism, although some party men have gone so far as to offer support and hospitality to underground leaders. But last month more than 150 members of the Congress party actually took a public stand. Before the recent constitution amending session of parliament, a group of Congressmen told ministers of their reluctance to vote for the amendment bill. They were persuaded to support it — by 366 votes to four — in exchange for a pledge that an election would be announced soon. When the bill for postponing the election was tabled only days later, the government vote dropped to 180 with over 150 Congressmen abstaining and the normally faithful Communist party voting against.

"What the Congress party is waiting for," said an opposition spokesman, "is evidence that Mrs. Gandhi is not all-powerful." This is what the underground hopes to provide.

The Economist

Indo-U.S. relations

New Delhi, Dec. 18 (Samachar): Mr. William B. Saxbe, who is shortly relinquishing his office as U.S. Ambassador to India, has said that he is pleased with the slow but steady improvement in Indo-American relations since he arrived here in March 1975 when bilateral ties were strained by Washington's decision to resume arms sales to Pakistan.

In an interview to the Associated Press correspondent on the eve of his departure from India, Mr. Saxbe said "we have turned it around. It has been a slow process, but I'm pleased with the developments."

Mr. Saxbe said he had recommended to the U.S. government that it should live up to its contract to supply enriched uranium for the nuclear plant at Tarapur pending the final policy decision on what the U.S. was going to do.

"To cut them off without any decision and to shut down the power supply to a major part of Maharashtra was not fair," he said. India, he said, had lived up to its contract in regard to Tarapur.

The Sikh community in Delhi took out a big procession to mark the observation of the tercentenary of the martydom of Guru Tegh Bahadur who sacrificed his life fighting for the right to worship according to the faith and tradition of all religions. The five-mile long procession passing through the various parts of the city culminated at Gurdwara Rakab Ganj.

Vancouver newsletter

By Gope Shewa

INDIAN FILM FESTIVAL

Suddenly one evening, only three days before the Indian film festival, Indians in Vancouver were surprised to hear an announcement that film festival will take place in newly built Rio Theatre. There was another big surprise for them. They were informed that a high-powered Indian film delegation consisting Director producer B.R. Chopra, Actor Sanjeev Kumar and new star Vidya Sinha will also grace the occasion. Naturally, there was a big excitement but the publicity was handled so badly, the reception to the artists drew more crowd than the festival movies!

DIWALI CELEBRATION

Sensational Bharat Natyam dancer Miss Nimmi Bali along with another talented artist Miss Sarita Choube (of Fiji) on Diwali celebration nite in Vancouver.

Hindu Parishad, once again achieved a magnificient success in organizing Diwali function in Vancouver's posh Queen Elizabeth Theatre. More than 2500 Indians and Canadians filled the auditoriam and witnessed spectacular Diwali dances and MIRABAI ballet organized by sensational Bharat Natyam dancer Miss Nimmi Bali. With projection of slides, music and lights, she created life-like scenes to the thrills of the audience. Nimmi, who started cultural life in Vancouver in humble way almost made a history when she along with another sensational artist and radio announcer Sushma and her sister Kamlesh Bali presented many colourful items including Fashion Parade. Gujrati Society which also cooperated with Hindu Parishad, gave a colourful RAAS dance. Hindu Parishad's own Drama group, under the supervision of talented couple, Mr. Ashok Sharma and his wife Nirmal Sharma presented a wonderful comic skit. A Gujrati Hindu girl Miss Charu Bhatt from East Africa was crowned "Diwali Princess". Miss Kamlesh Bali performed the crowning ceremony along with last year's Diwali princess Mrs. Rashida of Bakistan.

SAINT ISHWARDAS BALANI'S VISIT

Once again, Vancouver's Indian Community was overjoyed to see Saint Ishwardas Balani coming to Vancouver along with Miss Deva Samtani and Miss Rani Daryanani. Their Bhajans and Kirtans in the houses of many Indians, Sikh Gurdwaras and Hindu Temple were joined by thousands and thousands of devotees. They came to Vancouver on a short visit, but as many Hindus and Sikhs put pressure on them, they agreed to stay upto Guru Nank's birthday. Khubchand Samtani, the General Secretary of Hindu Parishad took initiatives and organized big celebrations on Guru Nank's birthday. He was given helping hands by Surinder Grover, Amarjeet Leekha, Mr. & Mrs. Kris Khilnani, Mr. & Mrs. Parlab Makhijani, Miss Dolly Grover and many Hindu & Sikh leaders. Once gain, Hindu Parishad showed a true path on which Hindu-Sikh unity can be built.

ITALIAN GROUP TO IMPORT

NEW DELHI, Dec 31 (Samachar): The State Trading Corporation has entered into an agreement with Snamprogetti, a subsidiary of state—owned ENI group of Italy, for export of non—traditinal engineering items of the value of $15 million.

Immigration Bill introduced

by John Best, Canadian Scene's Parliamentary Press Correspondent

The Government's long-awaited, new immigration bill has finally been introduced in the House of Commons. It would give the Government increased control over the flow of immigrants to Canada.

The bill empowers the immigration minister to set annually a "target figure" -- in effect a quota -- for the number of people to be admitted during a specified period of time.

"Although this would not be a fixed limit or ceiling, appropriate adaptation of the selection criteria and judicious administration should ensure that the actual movement came close to the targeted level," said the immigration department.

This seemed to be a bureaucratic way of saying that the Government intends to see that the quotas are observed. They would be set after consultations with the provinces about regional population needs and the state of the labour market.

The Government has been moving toward tighter immigration restrictions for some time now and the new legislation, product of several years' work, is another step in that direction. Since immigration is always controversial, the bill is sure to have a slow passage through Parliament.

Pressure for a more restrictive policy has grown with the rise of Canada's unemployment rate which has been running at seven per cent or better for some time.

Two years ago, when admissions of landed immigrants were at an annual rate of more than 200,000 and showed signs of reaching 300,000, administrative measures were taken to cut down the flow by tying it more closely to labour-market needs. The effect of this policy can be glimpsed from the fact that in the first quarter of this year 32,359 immigrants were admitted to Canada -- compared with 43,448 in the same period last year.

Immigration Minister Bud Cullen explained the Government's new approach this way: "We want to plan our immigration intakes over the years to come in such a way that Canadians will know what to expect, rather than being subjected to explosive increases and their attendant social and economic strains, followed by restrictions that result in disappointment and hardship..."

The bill explicitly affirms, for the first time, what Mr. Cullen called the "fundamental objectives" of Canadian immigration law: family reunification, non-discrimination, concern for refugees, and the promotion of Canada's economic, social and cultural goals.

It provides for three admissible classes: the family class, roughly corresponding to the present class of sponsored close dependants; refugees; and other applicants, selected on the basis of a points system.

In the regulations under the new act, the existing points for the nominated class -- relatives other than immediate family -- will be preserved.

The bill includes provisions to encourage immigrants to settle in those parts of Canada where they are most needed -- that is, where there is a shortage of their particular skills.

While providing a framework to reduce immigration even further than it has been reduced, if circumstances warrant, the new act will remove "inequities" that exist in the present law, according to Mr. Cullen. The present "harsh" provisions relating to inadmissible classes are replaced by new ones that employ more objective criteria.

The new bill incorporates the majority of recommendations of a parliamentary committee which last year conducted a coast-to-coast study of the immigration question, based on a "green-paper" published by the Government the year before.

NOMINATION OF RELATIVES AND SPONSORSHIP OF DEPENDANTS UNDER PROPOSED IMMIGRATION ACT

(Special to Canadian Scene from the Department of Manpower and Immigration) -- The Minister of Manpower and Immigration, on behalf of the Government of Canada, confirmed on November 24, 1976 that under regulations planned pursuant to a new Immigration Act, the following provisions would be made regarding the admission of close family members, and non-dependent relatives.

CLOSE FAMILY MEMBERS

1. **Existing System** --Any Canadian citizen or legally landed immigrant over 18 years of age may "sponsor" the following (the relative being sponsored need only be in good health and of good character, and no economic assessment is required of either the sponsor or the relative):

Husbands and wives; fiances or fiancees plus their single children under 21; unmarried sons and daughters under 21; parents and grandparents over 60 or, if under 60, are incapable of employment or who are widowed plus their immediate family; orphaned brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces, grandchildren under 18; adopted sons or daughters, where adoption took place prior to their 18th birthday and who are now single and under 21; children to be adopted who are orphans or abandoned who are under 13; and where a Canadian citizen or landed immigrant has no husband, wife, son, daughter, parents or grandparents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews or nieces eligible for sponsorship, he may sponsor any other one relative regardless of age or relationship.

2. **Future System** -- The system proposed for the new "family class" will be the same as above, but will be expanded to include **parents and grandparents of any age** sponsored by a Canadian citizen.

NON-DEPENDENT RELATIVES

1. **Existing System** -- A Canadian citizen or permanent resident 18 years of age or older may nominate for admission to Canada, a relative who falls into one of the following categories*: sons and daughters over 21; married sons and daughters under 21; brothers and sisters (married or unmarried); parents and grandparents under 60; and nephews, nieces, uncles, aunts and grandchildren.

*plus spouse and accompanying unmarried sons and daughters under 21 years of age.

The nominator must be able to show that he or she is in a sufficiently secure financial position to provide for the basic needs of the relative to be admitted.

A relative living abroad who is being nominated must comply with selection criteria designed to reflect his or her ability to become successfully established in Canada with the help offered by the nominator in this country.

2. **Future System** -- The Government will enact regulations after the coming into force of the new Act to provide that those relatives now eligible for nomination will continue to receive the same level of preference they enjoy under current legislation.

The students of Natraj School, Vancouver ready for Diwali Celebrations [L to R] Miss Miss Mentral, Miss Anne Hoare & Sejal Gadia.

No more concessions to industry

New Delhi, Dec. 29 (Samachar): Union Finance Minister C. Subramaniam has threatened trade and industry representatives of "alternative measures," if they fail to raise production.

The Finance Minister, who was having prebudget discussions with representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of commerce, the Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India and the All-India Manufacturers Organisation, declared the government would no longer be pressurised into giving more concessions to industry.

Know how evolved

New Delhi, Dec. 29 (Samachar): Indian scientists have evolved technology for producing industrial grade pulp from local plants that may put an end to the country's buying it from abroad.

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Kitchen Korner

Mrs. Pranati SenGupta

This week I am going to devote my column to those of you who perhaps do not cook but read and enjoy my column, nevertheless. There was a time, and not so long ago, when cooking was strictly a woman's job. But the tradition has changed. Many men who were never interested in what went on in the kitchen have realized that they are missing something out of life and would like to learn how to cook. With my teaching experience of several years in cooking, I am personally surprised to see the number of men taking these courses. Cooking is becoming more sophisticated as years are passing by. Next to the weather, diet is probably the most popular topic for everyday chit-chat. Authors, writers, talk-show celebrities, people everywhere are talking about food, questioning the use of additives and even trying to improve their cooking. The interest in international cooking has increased tremendously. It's easy to prepare an international food if you keep some of the ingredients on hand. Meat, fish or vegetables will create new flavor and interest if a different spice is added, or when served with a different sauce.

Men prefer quick, simple, and elegant recipes which can be put together and cooked with a minimum fuss and preparation. Now that convenient canned and frozen foods are available year round, better cooking techniques and electrical equipment are being developed, recipes are being updated, cooking is no longer a hardship as it used to be.

Most men admit cooking is a kind of therapy, an opportunity to relieve tensions. No matter what is the reason behind it, there is always the thrill in discovering the unexpected or achieving success with a particular recipe. I would like to leave these thoughts with you. Do not hesitate to experiment. Should you become really keen, do take a course as nothing can equal personal instruction and demonstration. You may pleasantly surprise yourself that how much you are able to do. Next few recipes will be devoted to me. Hope you will enjoy them too.

CRAB COFTA

1 can (6 to 7 oz.) crab meat
4 slices white bread
Salt and pepper
1 egg and 1 tsp. lemon juice
1 tsp. finely chopped green chili
1½ tsp. finely chopped fresh gingerroot
1½ tsp. curry powder
1 egg and dry browned breadcrumbs

Soak bread in water, squeeze dry. Drain crab and chop meat finely. Combine all the ingredients except 1 egg and breadcrumbs in a bowl. Beat or mix with hand until very smooth. Divide into 24 small portions, and shape each into a ball. Beat egg and coat each ball twice with egg and crumbs. Let it dry for ½ hour or more in the refrigerator. Fry in batches for just 2 to 3 minutes, or until golden brown. Drain on paper and serve hot as an appetizer with hot chutney or ketchup.

DEATHS

Journalist

Bombay, Dec. 31 (Samachar): Berry Sarbadhikary, veteran sports journalist and commentator, died in tragic circumstances.

Police said Mr. Sarbadhikary jumped to his death from his third floor lodge, almost opposite the Bombay police headquarters in Mahatma Phule (Crawford) market area in south Bombay.

Police said Mr. Sarbadhikary had written three-page letter marked "for Bombay police only," which explained the circumstances of his tragic decision.

The letter indicated that more than his ill health, a bad financial condition had driven him to this step.

In his letter, he said he had lived full life, "with honour and dignity," and could no longer tolerate this kind of life. Mr. Sarbadhikary, who held the world record of having reported 140 Test matches, had been suffering from kidney trouble and debility. He also had a heart ailment.

He has a daughter living in Calcutta, but he did not want her to be disturbed, "Let her know from the newspapers or radio," he wrote.

PREMCHAND'S WIDOW

Allahabad, Dec. 27 (Samachar): Mrs. Shivrani Devi, widow of the well-known Hindi writer, Munshi Premchand, died here on the night of December 5. She was 87.

She is survived by two sons, a daughter and several grandchildren and great grandchildren.

FREEDOM FIGHTER

Pune, Dec. 27 (Samachar): "Kranti Sinh" Nana Ramachandra Patil, who headed a parallel "People's Government" in western Maharashtra defying the British in 1942, died in hospital December 6. He was 76.

Patil had also founded the Peasants and Workers Party. He is survived by a daughter, two brothers and a sister.

Book on politics

Committee for Freedom in India has recently published a well-edited 88 page book which examines all the evidence available through speeches, letters, news reports, resolutions, petitions, etc. relating to the declaration of emergency rule in India after June, 1975. A first anthology of its kind, it includes documents, statements, arguments and counter arguments about the state of emergency - why and how it came about, who the backers are, the opposers, why the opposition, etc.

The book is divided into four sections:

1. Why Emergency, etc.?
2. Emergency is Good (?) for India
3. Human Rights and the Emergency
4. About the Resistance and response

Each of the sections is comprehensive. In each the thrust (implied by the title) is two-fold: Indian Government vs. the people of India. Many highly regarded individuals organizations and groups are represented in the various sections; letters and statements of Jayaprakash Narayan, speeches of Mr. M.C. Chagla, Mr. Krishan Kant, Dr. Subramanyam Swamy, statements on reports of Amnesty International and much else is incorporated within the format of the book.

The book is painstakingly prepared and the contents well-selected; the documentation throughout is excellent.

Copies are available from Committee for Freedom in India, 110 S. Dearborn, #820 Chicago, Illinois 60603 at the cost of $1.50 plus $.35 for postage and handling.

Martyre honoured

New Delhi, Dec. 29 (Samachar): The last remains of Madan Lal Dhingra, the revolutionary who gave his life at the altar of India's freedom 67 years ago, were brought to Delhi from London.

Dhingra was hanged at 22 at the Pentoville prison in London for shooting dead Sir William Curzon Wyllie, political ADC to Britain's Secretary of State for India.

The casket containing the ashes, wrapped in the Tricolour, was brought by an Air India boeing by India's Deputy High Commissioner Natwar Singh.

Among those at the Airport to receive the casket was Mr. Zail Singh, Chief Minister of Punjab, the state from which Dhingra hailed.

Dhingra, who had gone to London to study engineering, exhorted the student community there to work for India's freedom. "My only prayer to god is that I may be reborn, and I may re-die in the same sacred cause till the cause is successful."

Starting a Business

by Robert Karoly

(Mr. Karoly is a Toronto lawyer.) (Canadian Scene) -- If you are planning to go into business, one of the important decisions you will have to make is the form that this business entity will take. The three basic forms through which a person may carry on a business in Ontario are sole proprietorship, partnership and corporation.

Sole Proprietorship: This is the simplest way of operating a business in Ontario as it enables you to enter into business with the minimum of legal formalities. Generally speaking, the only registration requirement here is pursuant to The Partnership Registration Act, under which if you go into business using a name other than your own name, or an expression indicating that there may be more than one member in the firm, then, you must file a declaration with the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations. The other thing to keep in mind is that there are municipal licensing requirements which require certain businesses to be licensed before they can operate. In addition, certain professions, occupations and businesses must also be registered or licensed under the applicable provincial legislation. In a sole proprietorship you are responsible for the operation of the business, and if the business fails you must assume total and personal liability.

Partnership: Entering into a partnership is a slightly more complicated way of starting a business in Ontario. In the absence of any agreement between the partners, the partnership arrangement is governed by The Partnerships Act. Most partnerships will have a written agreement drafted which will govern their relationship with one another. These agreements can be very simple or very complicated depending on the situation and what each partner wants. In the case of a partnership, each individual partner is personally liable for the debts of the partnership. Furthermore, all profits of the partnership are taxed at the partner's individual tax rate, and, the partners do not have the advantages of employee profit sharing and pension plans as they would in a corporation.

Incorporation: With a corporation, your liability is limited to the amount of money you put into the corporation, with certain exceptions as to unpaid wages. Although the preparation of a carefully drawn partnership agreement might cost as much in legal fees as incorporation, the fees payable to government are less. Corporations must keep records, comply with certain formalities and filing which are continuing and additional costs not required by proprietorships or partnerships. There are other considerations in deciding whether to incorporate. If you wish to raise capital, a corporation is a more attractive investment to those with money to buy stock. Moreover, there are more tax options than with proprietorships or partnerships, and, in the event of your death (as owner or principal) a corporation can be continued much more easily. Another are in which corporations may be more practicable is estate planning.

All of the considerations which one should study before deciding on the form of a business organization are too numerous to explain here, and should be discussed with knowledgeable people.

Arts Council to strengthen Quebec ties

TORONTO (SPECIAL): The Canadian Folk Arts Council/Le Conseil canadien des arts populaires, a Canada-wide cultural organization coordinating folkloric performing and visual arts, voted unanimously at its annual meeting in Toronto this weekend to align itself directly with Quebec's Confederation des Loisirs du Quebec. Representatives of the Confederation attended the meeting.

Keynote speaker at the meeting, Multicultural Minister, John Munro, referred directly to the Quebec elections and told delegates that "Canada is dealing in a world that is increasingly interconnected. It is only together that we have the clout to compete and make an impact."

Senator Paul Yuzyk, Ottawa, re-elected Chairman of the cultural Council which represents anglophone and francophone sectors of the traditional arts in 10 provinces, likened the step to a "marriage in which both partners agree on the conditions for a union that augurs for a better future."

Executive Director of the CFAC/CCAP, Leon Kossar, Toronto, noted that the decision was "a significant move towards a stronger sharing, and interchange, of Canada's cultural resources."

SITE to cover whole of India

The phased program of the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) would cover the whole of India by 1980, said the Indian representative at the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference at Singapore. The

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CLASSIFIEDS

Wanted a suitable match for attractive Sikh girl, 25, M.A. in English and B. Ed. Family members well settled in Ontario and USA. Girl is landed immigrant in USA. Please write details to The Canadian India Times, No. C-1173.

Wanted a suitable immigrant match for a very handsome Hindu boy, 25, height 5'7", employed in Delhi as a Sales Manager. Write with details and photograph to No. C-1177, The Canadian India Times.

Immigrant match for Hindu divorcee girl, 34, professional Canadian University student, excellent employment opportunities. Reply No. C-1180, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for broad minded, outgoing, beautiful Hindu woman immigtant, 40, M. Sc. from USA., teaching. Divorced with one son. Write in confidence c/o Mr. B.K. Nayyar, 161 Mintwood Drive, Willowdale, Ontario, M2M 3A6.

Educated match for a slim Khatri girl from cultured family. Visiting Canada shortly. Graduate Delhi University with diploma in library science age 30, height 5'4", complexion wheatish. No caste bar. Marriage in Canada/Delhi. Contact in Canada 819-684-7598 in USA 516-822-6661, or #M-1182 The Canadian India times.

Required goodlooking, outgoing, personable match for handsome, congenial, westernised doctor, 29, Punjabi, Kenya born, British trained. Correspond in confidence with photo. #M-1183, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for pretty Hindu girl, 23, presently studying at business college. Brother settled here. Caste no bar. #M-1184, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable immigrant girl for a beautiful, Punjabi, Hindu boy, B.A. 25, no bars, boy presently in India. Reply Box #M-1185, The Canadian India Times.

Goodlooking professional match for a fair, attractive and slim girl, 25, 5'3½", B.Sc. (Medical) B.Ed. M.A. (English) presently in India, belonging to a respectable Sikh Arora family. Brother mechanical engineer in Toronto. Write to #M-1186, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from well established immigrant match for goodlooking, charming, 5'3" Sindi working girl, 30. Only Professional handsome boys need apply with photograph (returnable) and full particulars. Early marriage, #M-1187, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for Sindi girl, 38, registered nurse, fair complexion, goodlooking. Only professional, well placed boys need apply with photographs (Returnable) and complete particulars. Early marriage, #M-1188, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for handsome Khatri sikh immigrant bachlor, 26, 5'5", management graduate, well settled, govt. employed. Correspondence invited from beautiful girls 20-24 of professional qualification. Photo returnable. Write to #M-1189, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for Khatri Hindu boy, 27, height 5'8", studying electronic engineering and working part time. #M-1190, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from young men between 28 to 32, settled in Canada or USA or UK or relatives of those willing and eligible to settle in Canada for a beautiful Hindu girl, 27, educated Canadian Citizen. Holds a settled job. Family settled in Canada. Write with recent photograph and expectations to start with - to #M-1191, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a young man, 24, 5'8", working as Automechanic in India. Two elder brothers permanently settled in Canada. Interested persons should correspond at P.O. Box 28, Station P. Toronto.

Wanted Jat-Sikh match for a beautiful girl, 28, height 5'-3", B.A. B-Ed and studying for M.A. final in India. Brother U.S.A. immigrant. #M-1192, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a handsome Jat Sikh Bachelor, 25, 6', in Canada. Employed as an Electrical Engineer in a Government Company. Educated in North American Universities. Caste no bar. Family well settled in Canada. Write with recent photograph to Box #M-1193, The Canadian India Times.

Immigrant match for Punjabi handsome bachelor, 30, 5' 7", employed as Assistant Liaison Officer in New Delhi. Diploma in Refrigeration & Training in Tool & Die Making. Sister settled in Canada. Call (416) 293-8421 or write 1950 Kennedy Road #914, Scarboro, Ontario M1P 4S9.

Bhashani dead

Dacca, Dec. 18 (Samachar): The 96 year old political leader of Bangladesh, Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani died at the Dacca Medical College Hospital.

Maulana Bhashani died of cardiac arrest, according to doctors.

Himalayan challenge

Srinagar, Dec. 26 (Samachar): The powerful challenge posed by the Kashmir Himalayas, which turned back most of the expeditions this year, is expected to stimulate greater interest in the peaks of this region among mountaineers abroad in the coming years.

Thirteen of the fourteen major expeditions organised this year were unsuccessful. Climbers attempting some of the less imposing peaks also failed to achieve their objective. Those beaten back by the mountains included Chris Bonnington rated as one of the world's toughest rock and ice climbers and Sylvain Saudan widely known as "the impossible skier."

Problems facing South Asian Canadians

The following recommendations were contained in Report No. 50 of the City of Toronto Executive Committee, adopted by Council at its meeting held on November 24, 1976.

The Toronto Executive Committee advises that Mr. C.K. Kalevar has filed a copy of a brief which was presented to the Ontario Human Rights Commission on behalf of the "South Asians for Equality". Mr. Kalevar requested that City Council adopt a resolution similar to that which has been passed by the Councils of the Borough of York, the Borough of Scarborough, and the Borough of North York.

The Toronto Executive Committee therefore recommends that the Council of the City of Toronto:

(1) reaffirm the principles of the Ontario Human Rights Code;

(2) proclaim to all concerned that any discrimination because of national origin, colour, creed, race, religion, sex or age, etc. is not and will not be tolerated in the City of Toronto either in hiring practices or in any other endeavour;

(3) express its concern at the reported rise of practices of discrimination;

(4) display prominently in many locations throughout this building (New City Hall, 100 Queen Street West) and in all municipally-owned buildings, such as arneas, public libraries, etc., the United Nations Human Rights Code; and

(5) that the Board of Education for the City of Toronto and the Toronto Public Library Board be requested to give consideration to the institution of programs to combat discrimination.

The Toronto Executive Committee further recommends that Metropolitan Corporation be requested to give consideration to the suggestion of Mr. Kalevar that the United Nations Human Rights Code be displayed in all Police Stations.

Bride rejects drunkard

Agra, Dec. 29 (Samachar): A young educated bride caused a sensation here a few days ago by refusing to accept a drunkard as her husband.

It is said the bridegroom's party reached the bride's residence dancing and singing in a drunken state and the bridegroom, a chartered accountant by profession, fell off the horse and had to be attended to by doctors.

When the bride came to know this, she refused to garland the bridegroom.

CHINMAYA MISSION

The Chinmaya Mission, St. John's, is delighted to announce that Swami Dayananda Saraswathi (Chinmaya Mission, Bombay) has consecrated 13 Pleasant Avenue, Mount Pearl, to Krishna and daily pooja is done according to Indian tradition.

People interested in contributing either in the form of monthly installments or lump sum donations are requested to send it to:

The Chinmaya Mission
13 Pleasant Avenue
P.O. Box 342
Mount Pearl, Newfoundland.

(K.N. Acharya)

RECORD OUTPUT BY MADRAS REFINERY

Madras, Dec. 28 (Samachar): The State-owned Madras Refineries Limited (MRL) had achieved a record crude output of 2.67 million tonnes during 1975-76, as against its installed capacity of 2.5 million tonnes.

Sushma — an enterprising and a very talented announcer of Hindi Radio Program who created sensation in Hindu Parishad's Diwali program. Her commentry on Mirabai Ballet kept the audience spell-bound.

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